

OUR WORLD

OR

FIRST LESSONS IN

GEOGRAPHY.

— BY —
MARY L. HALL



BOSTON.

GINN BROTHERS.

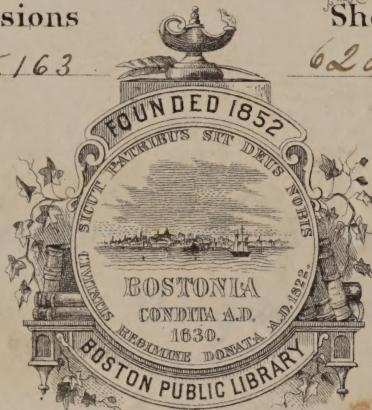


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OUR WORLD;

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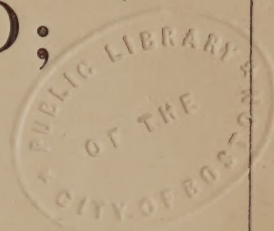
FIRST LESSONS IN GEOGRAPHY,

FOR

CHILDREN.

BY MARY L. HALL.

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GINN BROTHERS,
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1871.



another ed.



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P R E F A C E.

AN experience of several years in teaching has convinced me, either that children begin to study geography too young, or that the books they use are not suitable for them. Though excellent text-books for advanced pupils have appeared within the last few years, I have never found a very good one for children; those intended for them differing from the others only in quantity, and not in quality.

Having a class of children from six to ten years of age who were to commence the study of geography, I gave them a course of oral lessons, loose and general it may be, but so satisfactory in results, that I have been induced to collect them, hoping that other young people may be as much interested in them as mine were. They are essentially primary or introductory lessons; and subjects which may seem to have been omitted are, perhaps, only postponed to a future time, when they will be more easily comprehended.

Actual experience has proved to me that a child of seven or eight years may acquire in several months a general knowledge of the form of the earth, of its bodies of land and water, of the effects of climate, situation, &c., upon the different nations, which can no more be forgotten than the alphabet.

I have endeavored to teach localities chiefly by associating with them whatever physical or historical interest they may have; believing the aim of such a text-book should be, not merely to give facts, but to inspire sympathy with far-off nations, and to create a desire to learn more.

It is hoped that this new edition will be found well adapted to the wants of the school-room. The maps prepared to accompany it are made as simple as possible, containing only such names as are needed to illustrate the text. They are designed chiefly to impress upon the minds of the children the relative position and outlines of the continents, with their prominent features and divisions. Mural maps, with which school-rooms are generally well furnished, will meet the demands of class-recitations better than any which a book of this size can contain.

The lessons in the Second and Third Parts should be studied and recited with maps for constant reference.

The answers to the map questions should, in all cases, be committed to memory.

Since the first publication of these lessons, I have known them used by other teachers with success, and can therefore affirm that children who are required to learn each lesson thoroughly in its place will be able to answer readily all the review questions at the end. The book should not be put aside until this is accomplished.

M. L. H.

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RECOMMENDATIONS.

I HAVE examined, with careful attention and very great pleasure, Miss Hall's manuscript of her work on Geography; and I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen any thing on the subject so well suited to attract, delight, and instruct little children, or which I should so gladly put into the hands of a primary-school teacher.

The author has learned how to teach: she loves and understands children, sympathizes with their wants, and knows how to interest them, and to gain and keep their attention. The language she uses is addressed to their imagination and curiosity, and singularly well adapted to their capacity, and to their imperfect knowledge of words and things.

She began by teaching the substance of these lessons to a little class orally; and so charmed the learners, that their friends begged her to write out what she had said to them just as she had said it, confident that the effect upon other children would be as happy as it had been on theirs. All experienced teachers, who have examined this work, have come to a similar conclusion.

So interesting is this little book, and so wisely chosen is the substance of the lessons, that it would be a blessing to pupils and teachers wherever it should be used. A child properly instructed in it would be likely to carry from it more valuable knowledge in Geography than from most books on the subject of ten times the size.

The work is, moreover, not only admirable in itself, but it is of great value as showing how books for beginners ought to be written; and, when introduced, it cannot fail to lead to important improvements in elementary lessons upon all subjects.

GEO. B. EMERSON.

BOSTON, July 8, 1864.

ALBANY, Oct. 29, 1863.

I have been, for years, anxiously looking for a Geography which should be a suitable introduction of this great study to quite young persons, and unwilling to adopt, as a text-book, any of the manuals published.

My conscience has cried out against an attempt to feed our children upon the miserable husks which we have been compelled to set before them.

The book has not yet been published, which is fit to be placed in the hands of little children; and I rejoice that this manuscript seems to be the very work we have so long waited for and so ardently desired.

It is scientifically exact, and philosophical in its arrangement. In style, it is not only simple and well adapted, but is positively charming. Every page is replete with the most valuable information, set before the pupil in just the best way to make the most lasting impression; while it will have, to the children, all the interest of an agreeable story-book.

Miss Hall, the authoress, I well remember and appreciate as a pupil at the West Newton State Normal School; and know something, not only of her great skill in teaching, and her extensive acquirements, which she has so unselfishly devoted to the noble work of education, with no stimulus of necessity to urge; but also the fact, that her pen has been not unfrequently used in the columns of her father's paper, long the leading journal in his part of the country.

I shall wait with great impatience for the appearance of the book from the press, and am prepared to give a pledge that I will introduce it into the Academy.

EBEN S. STEARNS,

Principal of the Albany Female Academy.

CONCORD, Aug. 24, 1864.

Miss Hall has the right idea of the way to initiate children into Geography by awakening the imagination with picturesque views, and giving a human interest to places; illuminating the dry diagrams which usually prevent, rather than assist, adequate conception of the surface of the earth.

My assistant gives oral lessons of this kind, in connection with talks about objects, in my "Kindergarten;" and I hope some publisher, unpugged to any other

Geography, will soon undertake this one ; when it will, I think, have a great success, supplying a real want.

ELIZABETH P. PEABODY.

CONCORD, Aug. 25, 1864.

This is just the right kind of book for little children, — I should rather say, the right method ; for no book could well contain all that may be said to children under the head of Geography. I always told stories *ad infinitum* over maps, substituting or appending pictures whenever I could.

This little work is valuable and suggestive to young teachers as well as to children. I hope it will be introduced at once into our schools.

MRS. HORACE MANN.

WEST NEWTON, Aug. 12, 1864.

In examining the manuscript of Miss Hall's Primary

Geography, I have been constantly surprised and delighted with its admirable features. So well adapted is it, by its charming style, apt illustrations, and remarkable power of exciting the imagination, to introduce young children to this branch of science, that they will be sure to continue the study with an intelligent interest.

I knew the author, as a teacher, several years ago, and can bear testimony to the great power she had of interesting and developing little children. In this work, she has most happily exhibited her peculiar characteristics.

We shall at once introduce it into our Training School, and shall place it in the hands of those who have just completed a course of "Kindergarten" instruction.

I feel confident that all true educators will see and appreciate its distinctive points, and that its influence will be to reform the present unhappy methods of teaching Geography.

NATHL. T. ALLEN,

Principal of the West Newton English and Classical School.

OUR WORLD.



PART FIRST.

LESSON I.

INTRODUCTORY.

DEAR CHILDREN, — Before you begin to learn the things I wish to tell you, look far away down the street or over the country, and you will see that the sky seems to come quite down to the earth. It would not be strange if some of you thought they really touched very far off. Indeed, a great many years ago, older and wiser people believed that, if they should go far enough,

they would surely come to the end of the earth ; but, as nobody had ever seen any one who had been there, they could not tell exactly what the end of the world was like, though each one had his own notions about it, and very queer notions they were.

As time went by, and more and more people were born on the earth, they began to need more room and more money : so many of them travelled away farther and farther, sometimes on land, sometimes on water. Still none of

LESSON I. — Did people ever think they could get to the end of the earth ?

them came to the end of the earth; and, wherever they went, the sky seemed as high overhead as ever. Wise men began to think there was no end; and, sure enough, it happened at last that some persons, after travelling on for a long time in the same way, found themselves just at the place from which they started, as an ant would after crawling round an apple. This, together with some other signs, showed very plainly that the earth was like a round ball, without any end.

Since then, many people have travelled about over this round world of ours, finding out many things, and telling one another what they have seen. Fairy tales are not more wonderful than the stories that have been written about blazing hills, rivers of moving ice, springs of boiling water, cities buried under the ground, and hundreds of things as strange.

The outside of this round world is called its *surface*; and it will be hard for some of you, who perhaps have never seen more water than a river, to believe that there is more water than land on the surface of the earth,—nearly three times as much. There are great seas of water, thousands of miles wide; and far across the waters are many lands very different from ours.

There are countries where the sunshine is very hot all the year; where the trees are always green, and flowers always blooming; where the children have no snow-balling nor skating, but see every day ripe, yellow oranges, and gay-colored parrots in the trees. And hotter still are some lands, where there is no grass, but only miles and miles of dry, burning sand.

Far off from these are other lands, where it

is always so bitter cold that the snow and ice never melt, where there are no large trees nor cornfields nor gardens, and where the people use rough bearskins for clothes.

By travelling over the earth, the people who live in different parts have become a little acquainted with one another. There are on the earth many different kinds of people, with different ways of living; some white, some black, some brown, some tawny, some yellowish-red. Some live in houses of wood and of stone, others make hovels of mud; some have only cloth tents or houses, and others build with skins and bark.

LESSON II.

THINGS TO LEARN ABOUT THE LAND.

THE land, instead of being all in one mass, is in parts, of different sizes and shapes; and there are names for the different forms.

If a piece of land has water all around it, we call it an *island*.

But if such a piece of land is so large that it may contain several different countries, then it is called a *continent*.

The islands or continents are never regularly square nor round, but are of all sorts of shapes. The edges, instead of being even and straight, are all notched and jagged where they touch the water; and these edges of land are called *shores* or *sea-coasts*.

When the points of land reach out quite far into the water, they are called *capcs*.

When a piece of land is almost surrounded by water, it is called a *peninsula*.

What was found out about its shape? How? What is the outside of the earth called? Are all parts of the earth alike? What have travellers learned about it?

LESSON II.—What is an island? A continent? What are shores or sea-coasts? Capes? What is a peninsula?

A broad stretch of level ground is called a *plain*. A grassy plain without trees is called a *prairie*, *llano*, *pampa*, or *steppe*.

Deserts are large plains destitute of grass, or with only a scanty growth. They are often covered for miles and miles with dry sand, rocks, or gravel, except here and there a little cluster of trees around a spring or well.

When the land in any place rises to quite a height, it is called a *hill*.

Very high hills are called *mountains*. They are not often seen standing alone, but are in long rows or ridges, called *mountain chains*.

Valleys are the low places between hills or mountains, and are often very long and wide.

LESSON III.

THINGS TO LEARN ABOUT THE WATER.

You know that water takes the shape of whatever holds it, whether it is a tub, a pan, or a long trough. Now those great lands which I told you are called continents have between them great basins of water, which are called *oceans*.

But you must remember that the edges or shores are not always smooth, but notched in and out. When there is quite a large notch in the land, with the water from the ocean running up, it is a *bay*, *gulf*, or *sea*.

Around every ocean there are many such seas, bays, or gulfs; and sometimes they are almost or quite shut in by land. The water of the oceans is salt.

When two points of land are so near to-

gether as only to leave a narrow passage of water between, this passage is called a *strait*.

You all know what a pond is; and very large ponds are called *lakes*, which are smaller basins of water away from the ocean.

Most of you also know that water bubbling up out of the ground, and making a little pool, is called a *spring*. Clear, cool water runs from this little pool, and forms a stream. If the land is flat, the little stream comes slowly through mud and leaves; but, if the spring is on a high hill, its stream rushes along fast enough, leaping, sparkling, and foaming over the rocks.

After a while, the stream meets other little streams from other springs, and, joining together, they make a larger one, that still goes on, winding, turning, and taking in other streams, until it grows so wide and deep that it is called a *river*.

Small streams are called *branches*, or *rivulets*.

LESSON IV.

ISLANDS.

EVERYWHERE in the midst of the water are scattered islands of all sizes, some large enough for many towns to be built on them, others so small that they are nothing more than big rocks in the water. Some islands are flat; some are high, with hills and mountains. The strangest of all are the *coral islands*.

You have seen the bright red and the white coral, used for making beads and other pretty things. But perhaps you do not know that it is made by thousands of little animals, called

Seas? What is a strait? A lake? A spring? How are rivers made?

LESSON IV.—Where are islands found? Are they all alike? How is coral made?

A plain? A prairie? What are deserts? Hills? Mountains? Valleys?

LESSON III.—What are oceans? Bays or gulfs?

polyps, that live far down in the water. The coral is sometimes found in beautiful branches, a foot or more long. Men dive under the water to get it, and often pieces are broken off and washed up on the shore by the waves.

The beautiful, fine coral is rare, and only found in small quantities: but there are other animals that make a coarser, rougher coral; and it is of this rougher kind of coral that islands are made.



These animals are at first little jelly-like sacs, floating about in the water; but, after a while, they fasten themselves to the rocks under water, and never leave them again. Then the sacs open at the top, and little star-shaped mouths

are formed. New animals come from the old ones, like buds upon a plant, while new jelly-like sacs float away to fasten themselves elsewhere; and thus they increase rapidly. Millions and millions of these small creatures are living and growing day and night under the water, taking lime from it, and forming solid walls and partitions in their bodies, till at last they are wholly changed into rocky substance, except their stomachs and mouths. Thus they make the coral as they grow, budding and spreading in all directions, till, in time, they form, with their rocky walls, strange and beautiful shapes; sometimes large branches, sometimes clusters of cells like a honeycomb; sometimes they spread out like fans, and sometimes form long, round stems.

The animals continue to add more and more

coral, until at last, coming near the surface of the water, they can grow no higher. Then the waves, all the time rushing and beating against the branches, break, and mix them together. Floating logs, bits of wood, and sea-weeds, lodge on the points of rock, and in time decay, and make a little soil. Seeds are blown there from the land, spring up into plants, which die and make more soil, until, after a long, long time, the land spreads wider and deeper, trees grow up, and even men come and build their cities on the islands that were first made by little creatures not half so large as one's finger. But how many years this must have taken! and how many generations of polyps!

It is the fashion of these animals to build in a circle, for reasons you will understand by and by, so that, when the island comes to the surface of the water, it is a broad ring, with a pond or lake in the middle. These rings are not always round, but often longer one way, and have usually an opening somewhere, so that ships often sail into the lakes from the open sea.

Many of these coral islands, called *atolls*, are very beautiful; and, if you would know how they look, think of a wide belt of land not much above the water, covered with trees and plants of the brightest green; for it is always warm where the little coral animals live. Here and there are groves of cocoanut-trees waving their long feathery leaves high in the air, and bending their tall stems in the wind. These groves are bordered on both sides, outward to the sea and inward to the lake, by a narrow band of shining white sand lying next to the blue water. All around outside come the great, strong waves, swelling slowly over the ocean, until they dash

What happens when the coral animals bring their work to the surface of water?

What is said of the coral islands?

against the ring of rock with a roar, and burst into sparkling foam. But, while it is rough outside, the water inside the ring is still, and smooth as glass: for this reason, these inside lakes, which are called *lagoons*, are good harbors for vessels.

LESSON V.

MOUNTAINS.

MOUNTAINS, as you have learned, are in rows or chains. Sometimes the chain is narrow; sometimes it stretches out over quite a wide country, with high valleys between the different tops, or peaks. The highest mountains are about five miles high; but not many are so high as this.

You might think that mountains, with their steep, rough sides, often bare and rocky, would be of no use to us. But, though they are not good for fields or gardens, goats and cows and wild deer think their sides fine pasture-grounds; for there are often patches of excellent grass, and rocks among which the goats leap.

Beside this, mountains often contain many treasures which we are glad to find and dig out. Under the rocks and earth are great beds of coal, quantities of iron, copper, lead, and even gold, silver, and diamonds. Digging out such things is called *mining*; and there are coal-mines, lead-mines, gold-mines, &c.

When all the coal near the surface in one place has been dug from the earth, a deep hole is made, something like a well, which is called



CORAL ISLAND.

a shaft. Men go down through this shaft by ladders and ropes, and dig out more coal far down under the ground, and draw it up in large buckets.

But, by digging away a great deal of coal and earth with it, after a while a large cave is made, and the miners must go farther and farther to find more coal. It is dark and dreary there: the air is damp and close, and men are often crushed to death by the earth falling upon them; though they try to make it as safe as they can by leaving some parts untouched, reaching from top to bottom like pillars, and also by putting up wooden props.

These mines are often very large, — far larger than you can imagine; and hundreds of men work day and night in the dark holes with

What are lagoons?

LESSON V. — Are all mountain-chains alike?

Of what use are mountains? What is mining? How are mines made?



COAL-MINE.

torches and lanterns. Not only men, but women and children, work in mines; and sometimes miners eat and sleep under ground, and do not see daylight for many days.

Beside the treasures buried in mountains, their sides are often covered with forests of tall pine-trees. From the trunks of these a sap, or juice, runs out, which makes turpentine, rosin, and other useful things. Great quantities of charcoal and tar are also made from the pine wood, and the tallest, straightest trunks are used for making masts of ships.

But the pine woods and mines do not extend

to the tops of the mountains, that is, of the high ones; and, if we go very far up, there will no longer be any trees, only a few stunted bushes and mosses, and we shall begin to feel very cold. If we still have courage to go on, we shall find the mountain toward the top covered with snow, even in summer and in a hot country; for, so high above the surface of the earth, it is always cold.

The snow among the high tops melts very little. Great fields of snow are found between the peaks, and the narrow valleys are filled with it. Though the heat of summer in these high valleys is not enough to really melt it, sometimes it thaws a little and freezes again, and at last becomes ice mixed with snow

and water, and begins to slip slowly, slowly down the narrow mountain valleys like real moving ice rivers, which are called *glaciers*.

These great white rivers creep for miles among the snowy tops, and sometimes reach as far down as the grass fields around the little villages, into the very midst of the hardy little wild flowers. The people who live in such villages are accustomed to the snows above them, and to the steep mountain paths; but strangers often find the way dangerous.

Still stranger than the snow-covered moun-

Of what use are pine forests?

What is found on the tops of high mountains? What are glaciers?

tains are the fire mountains,—always hot and smoking, and often blazing up, throwing out red-hot stones and a melted substance called *lava*. These burning mountains are found mostly in warm countries. They are called *volcanoes*, and the large hole at the top from which the flames and smoke come out is a *crater*. Sometimes, after a volcano has been quiet for a long time, a great smoke will burst out with strong odors of sulphur and gas ; then follow lumps of rock, and lava which runs down the sides in large streams that sometimes flow over farms and



even towns. After a time the flames and roaring noise cease, the lava becomes cold and hard like stone, and the people around who had run away go back to see if their homes are safe. I dare say some of you have seen bits of lava made into bracelets and ear-rings ; for it is a curiosity here. It is of several colors,—brown, slate, tea-colored, and white.

LESSON VI.

PRAIRIES.

PRAIRIES are great level lands, sometimes reaching for many miles over the country, having only here and there a clump of trees. The

prairie-grass is long and thick, and makes good food for large herds of cattle, horses, and bisons. In some countries, men are out all the time catching wild horses or cattle from the troops that go galloping over the prairie. These cattle-hunters have swift horses of their own, and hold ready in their hands a long rope with a slip-knot at one end. When they overtake a troop of horses, they choose one, and quickly throw the knot over his head, keeping the other end in their hands. The knot slips close, and holds the horse fast. In some places, the horses are caught by the leg instead of the neck ; and, from long practice, these hunters become very skilful in throwing the knotted rope, which is called a *lasso*.

What are volcanoes ? What is lava ?

LESSON VI.—What are prairies ? What is a lasso ?

A prairie on fire is a grand and beautiful sight; that is, if one can see it without being in danger. Such a fire sometimes occurs toward the end of summer, when the long grass is dry, and burns easily. It may catch from the camp-fires of hunters; and, once lighted, the flames rush over miles and miles of prairie-land. Often in warm seasons the prairies are covered with beautiful flowers of all colors, looking gay and bright amidst the green grass. In some places, during the rainy season, it is hard travelling across the flat prairie,—for, as there are no rocks, it is very muddy; and wagons are made for the purpose, with broad wheels that do not sink down easily.

Some prairies, instead of being perfectly flat, are wave-like, with very low, rounding hills or swells; and these are called rolling prairies.

LESSON VII.

DESERTS.

If any of you live in the country, or have taken journeys, you must sometimes have seen places where the land looked very poor, with large patches of bare, reddish earth, and only scattered bushes or straggling weeds; but the very barest hillside or most worn-out old field you ever saw is a garden compared to a real desert.

Far away on the other side of the round earth are several deserts, so large that it is a journey of many days across one of them. We may stand in the midst of a desert, and, even with the best eyes, look as far as we can, and see not a blade of grass, nor the least little

What is said of a fire on a prairie? What of the flowers? Is it always good travelling on prairies? What are rolling prairies?

weed; nothing but sand, sand, hot shining sand, that hurts the eyes, and burns the feet. And, all around, this sand is flat and smooth, unless the wind has heaped it in little mounds, or swells. If we were travelling across one of these deserts, we should, perhaps, go on for several days, seeing every day the same tiresome sand, with no grass, no trees, no streams of water; and we might come at last to a large patch of grass, and a cluster of tall trees bearing dates,—the small fruit that we get dried and packed in brown, sticky lumps, but which is there fresh and smooth like a plum. But better than green grass, and better than the shade of trees, is the spring or well of fresh water that we should find; for of that we should be in great need. Such a green spot in a desert is called an *oasis*. But how do you think people and horses could go without water for two or three days at a time? It is very true, horses could not; and, for this reason, camels are preferred to horses for travelling across deserts when the way is very long. But, if you have never seen a camel at a menagerie, I must tell you that it is a tall, long-necked, long-legged creature, with a great hump on its back. Upon these useful animals a man may ride, and pack a large load of merchandise,—that is, goods which he buys or sells; for in this way every thing is carried across the desert, instead of in wagons or cars: so that people say of a man there, “He is worth so many camel-loads.”

But all this has nothing to do with the water. What makes the camel so well fitted for travelling over the vast plains of dry, hot sand? It is because he can travel a number of days without drinking. He is able to do this by means of

LESSON VII. — What are deserts? Are they ever large? What is an oasis? What animal is used for travelling across deserts?



CARAVAN CROSSING THE DESERT.

a sort of bag or pouch at the bottom of his long throat. He fills this bag, after drinking what he needs; and it holds enough water to last him several days. As there are many of those small, green watering-places scattered over the desert, travellers do not suffer much if they manage their journey rightly; for, they can carry enough water or wine in bottles for their own use.

Want of water is not the only danger in crossing the deserts. At some seasons of the year, very strong winds blow, and often come up suddenly. Now, as the sand lies loose for some depth, clouds of it are lifted up in the air by these winds, and, coming with great violence,

sometimes bury or suffocate people; eyes, mouth, nose, and even ears, being filled with sand. If the travellers see the sand-cloud coming, they jump from their camels, and throw themselves flat on the ground, with their feet toward the wind, and cover their heads. Even camels have sense enough to kneel, and turn away their faces.

On account of these and other dangers, people do not travel alone over the deserts, but in large companies, chiefly of merchants, buying at one place, and selling at another. A company of merchants with their loaded camels, and men to drive them, and any other persons who choose to join them, is called a *caravan*.

Why are camels used in travelling across deserts?
What are sand-storms?

How do people journey across deserts?



LESSON VIII.

SHORES OR SEA-COASTS.

YOU remember that the edges of the land, where it touches the water, are jagged and uneven, running out and in, and making points, or capes, of every size. There is a great difference in these coasts. Sometimes the land rises all at once high out of the water, like a great, rough wall, with the rocks cut and worn in deep cracks. Such steep coast-rocks are called *cliffs*.

As the sea is generally deep where the shore is high, the strong waves dash against the huge rocks; curling and foaming with a loud roar, mingled with a sound of dashing and splashing. And if, as is often the case, many large rocks lie

scattered in the sea along the coast for half a mile out, then what rushing and whirling! When there is a storm, the water roars louder than ever, and leaps against the cliffs, dashing about as if it were mad.

Ships cannot always sail near such a rocky coast as this with safety; and often on a point of rock there is built a tall, narrow tower, called a *lighthouse*, because in the top of it is hung a large lantern, giving a light that can be seen far out on the water, showing the sailors where the dangerous places are.

The land sometimes slopes gently down to the

water, making a belt of pebbles and shells, or of smooth, white sand. Such a low, sloping coast is a *beach*. The great, blue sea rolls up slowly and gently, with a low, pleasant sound, far over the beach, and then rolls back, leaving on the sand, shells, bits of coral, sponge, and seaweeds, beside numbers of tiny, living creatures, which it is amusing to look at,—little star-shaped things with long feelers, which they fling about, searching for the water that has left them. Quite unlike these are bits of jelly-like substance, which you would never think were animals, unless you could see them swimming; when they change, like fairies, into beautiful, gay-colored creatures. Then there are hundreds of funny little brown crabs that always run sideways,

LESSON VIII. — What are cliffs? What is said of the sea near rocky coasts?

What is a lighthouse? A beach? What are found on beaches?

and very fast too, though not prettily.

There is a fresh, pleasant breeze blowing in from the water, generally in the afternoon; and this is called a *sea-breeze*.

If there is a bay in a high coast, it makes what is called a *harbor*, or safe place for ships to stop in. When the harbor is very good, a large city often grows up there.

If you lived in such a city, you would no longer have a pleasant beach to walk on. Warehouses would stand in rows, full of hogsheads of sugar, sacks of coffee, barrels of fish, and other things. The shore would be covered with boxes and barrels, carts and drays, and men shouting and hurrying. Where the crabs and jelly-fishes used to come up, there would be probably a sort of long platform, called a *wharf*, built far out into the water, so that vessels could be easily loaded and unloaded.

Low coasts are often bordered by banks of sand, which it is dangerous for ships to approach.

LESSON IX.

OCEANS.

1. — *The Water of the Ocean.*

THOSE who have only seen rivers or lakes cannot have much idea of the great ocean, where,

What is a harbor? What is seen if a city is built on a good harbor? What is a wharf? Where are there no good harbors?



for days and days, one may sail without seeing a sign of land.

If you stand on the shore, and look over the water, far away the blue waves roll, until they seem to reach the sky. The ocean is never quite still; for even on a pleasant, mild day, when there is no wind, the great, blue surface of the water is always rolling slowly in long, broad waves; and each wave, when it has risen as high as it can, curls into a white foam at the top, and then sinks down, and makes way for another. And so they go on, swelling, rising, foaming, sinking, one after another, day after day, year after year; but sometimes, when the wind blows hard, they dash so high, that many a ship is broken and lost.

LESSON IX. — How does the ocean look as you stand on the shore?

Beside the moving of the waves, the water rises and sinks again along the shores twice every day. These risings and fallings are called *tides*; and you will understand their cause better by and by. The tides are not of the same height everywhere. In some places, the rise is only a foot or two; while, in others, the water at high tide covers quite large islands and rocks along the shore that were dry before.

LESSON X.

OCEANS. — CONTINUED.

2. — *What is on the Water of the Ocean.*

IF oceans were not between the portions of land, we should not live so comfortably; for we need many things not found in our country, and the people on the other side of the earth need things which we have: so all gain by exchanging one thing for another. This selling and buying is called trade, or *commerce*; and the more any country trades, the richer it becomes. All the things brought into a country are called its *imports*: all those sent out of the country are called its *exports*.

Now, if every thing had to be carried by land, it would be tedious work, especially if the things were very heavy; and beside that, so costly, that often merchants would not be paid for their time and trouble. But, on water, great weights may be carried with ease and speed, and also much more cheaply. On the oceans, therefore, are many vessels, sailing here and there in all directions, carrying all sorts of things to all sorts of people.

Vessels cannot stop out in the open sea, but

What motion has the water beside that of waves?

LESSON X. — What is commerce? Why cannot people trade wholly by land?

must come near the shore, into good harbors, where the water is not so deep. Here a strong chain is thrown from the vessel, with a huge piece of iron at one end, called an *anchor*, which sinks deep into the mud at the bottom of the water, and holds fast. Of course, large cities will generally be built near good harbors, where ships filled with merchandise can anchor in safety.

LESSON XI.

OCEANS. — CONTINUED.

3. — *What is under the Water of the Ocean.*

You will expect to find fishes in the sea, of course; and there are many things beside. The fishes are of various size and color. Many are good for food, or useful in other ways; and some are much to be feared.

There is a slender little fish called the *flying-fish*; not because it flies high in the air, like a bird, but because every little while it darts out of the water, and often falls upon vessels. It is a strange sight when a whole flock fly together.

In warm places, when the weather is pleasant, sailors sometimes see, gliding over the blue water, delicate, gauzy-looking balls, as big as one's fist, with all the colors of the rainbow shining through them,—blue, green, yellow, violet,—all sparkling in the sunshine. These beautiful little creatures swell out in this way when sailing on the water, but are really very small. They are called, by the sailors, *Portuguese men-of-war*.

Often there are seen following vessels monstrous fishes, with long mouths, armed with two rows of sharp, strong teeth, ready to devour any thing

Why are good harbors necessary? What is an anchor?

LESSON XI. — What do we find in the sea? What is a flying-fish? A shark?

that comes in their way. These are *sharks*; and the sailors fear them greatly; for they are indeed terrible creatures, and sometimes even eat men. If a poor fellow happens to fall overboard when sharks are near, he is sometimes seized, and torn in pieces, before a boat can be let down to save him.

Of all creatures living in the sea, the *whale* is the largest, and one of the most useful. This huge animal is almost like an island when lying still in the water; but one can distinguish him far off by an appearance of water spouting out of his nostrils. People kill whales to get their fat, which makes oil for lamps, and a fluid called spermaceti, from which candles are made.

A horny substance, which we call whalebone, is also taken from the whale's mouth. Many vessels are sent every year to catch whales; and, as the whalers stay out until they get as many barrels of oil as the ships can carry, they are sometimes gone a long time.

It is difficult and dangerous to take whales; and men often lose their lives in this business. When the sailors see a whale, they lower small boats into the water, and row in them until they approach him, taking care not to frighten him. They have a long spear, called a *harpoon*, with a rope tied to one end; and a man throws this spear at the whale as hard as he can. The huge creature then plunges deep into the water: but the rope is let loose by the men; and sometimes, before they can strike him again, he lashes the water with his tail, so hard as to upset the boat, and drown the sailors.

If they succeed in killing the whale, the vessel is brought near; and the men jump upon the great back of the monster, and cut off the fat

in large lumps, which are afterward boiled to make oil.

There are many small animals in the ocean that live near the shore, among the rocks and sand. Oysters, for instance, live, each one, between two rough shells shut tightly together, except when the oyster opens them a little way to let in water, bringing with it the tiny creatures on which it feeds. Almost everybody likes to eat oysters; and cans and kegs are filled with them, and sent to cities far away from the sea; for oysters cannot live in the fresh waters of rivers or lakes.

Lobsters, also, are good for eating. They are curious, jointed animals; and, when they are boiled, their hard shells turn from greenish-brown to a bright red.

The clam is another shell-fish; and boys and girls living near the seashore go in parties, and have quite a merry-making in digging the clams out of the sand, and building a great fire on the stones to roast them. I cannot think of telling you about all the fishes that are taken from the ocean for food. In some towns, it is the business of the people to catch fish, salt them, and pack them in barrels to send to those who have no fish near them.

The best of these salted fish are salmon, cod, and mackerel.

There are many strange creatures in the sea not used for food. You remember the little coral animals. There are other little creatures which form the *sponge*, such as you use for your slates or for bathing. This is found in bunches, clinging fast by one end to rocks under the water; or sometimes bits of it are dashed on shore by the waves, especially in a storm.

Beside these living creatures, many plants

What is said of the whale? What is taken from the whale beside oil? How are whales caught?

What smaller animals are spoken of? What kinds of fish are salted? What is said of sponge?

called *seaweeds* grow near the shore, but under the water, and often come floating to the surface. Some of them are used for food by people living on the seashore; some are useful in making glass and other things; and some are carted away by farmers to spread over their fields as manure.

Many seaweeds are very beautiful, with bright colors, red, yellow, purple, and green: some have broad leaves, like fans; and others have fine, delicate branches, like tiny feathers. It is pretty work to press such seaweeds on paper; and girls often amuse themselves by gathering them on the beaches.

LESSON XII.

SPRINGS.

In many parts of the country, springs of pure water abound.

But beside the springs of good, clear water, you have heard of, or seen, sulphur-springs or iron-springs. You know that iron and other minerals, such as sulphur, copper, &c., as well as different kinds of salts, are found under the ground, mixed with the earth. The water, in some places, takes up particles of these minerals, as the stream flows over them, and tastes strongly of them.

When such water bursts out in a spring, it is called a *mineral spring*; and these springs are often of much use. The waters are good for many diseases; and large hotels are sometimes built, near the springs, for the persons who go to drink the mineral water.

What are seaweeds? Are they of any use?

LESSON XII. — Why do not all springs give pure water? Of what use are mineral springs? What are hot springs? How do rivers begin? Which way do they

In some parts of the world, there are *hot springs*, where, though the water is clear and sparkling, it is as warm as if it had been heated on the fire.

RIVERS.

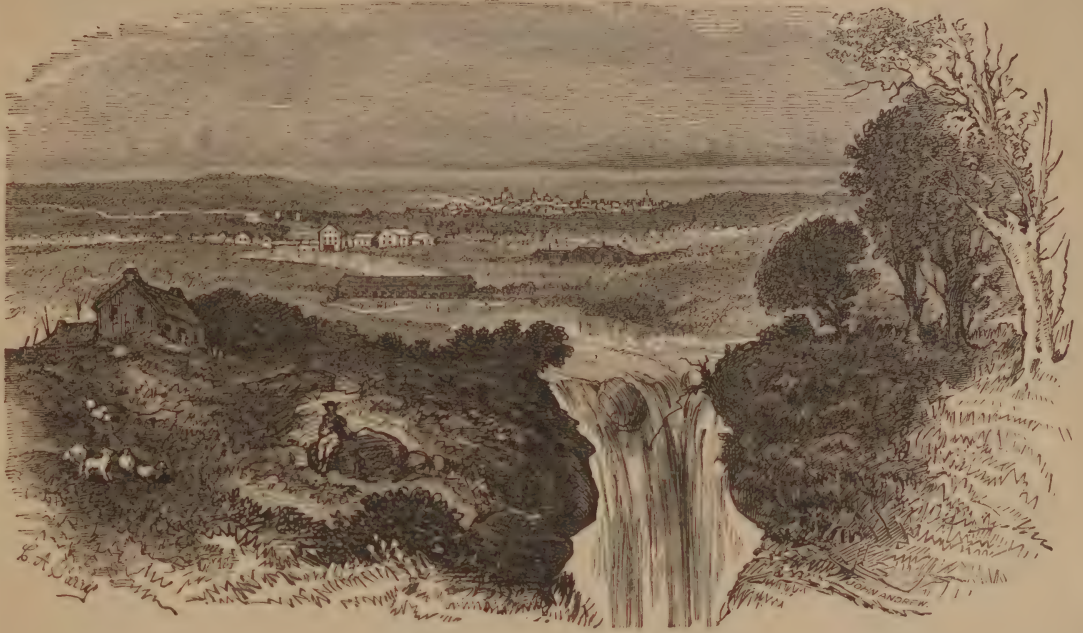
I have already told you that rivers rise from springs or small lakes. The water flows along in whatever direction it finds the ground sloping down; since water, you know, cannot run upward. Therefore, the beginning of a river—which is called its *source*—must always be higher than its end, which is called its *mouth*. A river must also be much smaller at the source than at the mouth; for the longer it runs, the more streams flow into it. The largest rivers, then, will be those which flow through a great distance before reaching some ocean or sea.

Now, water will run faster down a hill than on a level; so that rivers flowing through the most sloping country will move most quickly: and often the water, finding steep rocks in the way, must tumble over them all at once; which it does with a great gushing, spattering noise, whirling and foaming, as you may know if you have ever seen a mill-dam, or even the water of a little brook running over stones. What must it be, then, when the whole water of a great river falls over a high ledge of rocks?

This often happens in rapid rivers, and is called a *waterfall*, or *cataract*. If it is only a narrow stream of water, leaping lightly down a steep place, it is a *cascade*.

Fast-running rivers, with low falls here and there, are the best on which to build mills, since there is always a rush of water to turn the

run? What is the end of a river called? The beginning? Which is the higher? Where will the large rivers be? What is a waterfall? A cascade? Of what use are falls?



wheels. As large mills are needed for making cloth, grinding corn, sawing plank, and many other things, these small rivers are very useful, even when they are not big enough for boats to sail upon. For these reasons, towns are generally built near some river, unless they are on the seashore; and even then it is well to have a river near.

LESSON XIII.

RAIN.

As water is useful to us in so many ways, we like to know something about it; and since rivers are all the time flowing into the ocean or seas, and carrying water there, where does all the water come from that not only keeps the

rivers full, but sometimes makes them overflow their banks?

You may think it comes from the ground, since springs are found there: but then, you will remember, the earth is at times dry and parched quite deep down; so that many springs dry up, and farmers complain that the crops are spoiled. What is everybody longing for, and every thing suffering for, at such times? Rain, you say; and that is just it. The rain falls, the water sinks into the earth, thousands of little rivulets come rushing down every steep place in the country, and perhaps the snows far off on the mountain-tops melt, and come pouring down, swelling the streams with more water to carry to the sea.

But where does the rain come from? Oh!

LESSON XIII. — Why do we wish to learn all we can about water?

What keeps the rivers full? Where does rain come from?

from the clouds in the sky, you say. But, after all, perhaps you cannot tell how the clouds came there.

You often see wet clothes hung out to dry, and the water in them is soon gone; and, if you set a plate full of water out of doors, the water will slowly disappear, or, as you say, dry up. But the water from the clothes and the plate must be somewhere; and, in fact, it is in the air. Now, the air is always taking up water from the ground, from ponds, lakes, and even from the great ocean itself; so that you see the water is changing round all the time. It comes from the clouds pure and tasteless: it runs through the earth, getting a little of its minerals; and into the ocean, where it is bitter and salt; and at last to the sky once more, where it is all pure again.

VAPOR.

Since water is constantly rising into the air, it must be all the time around us in the air we breathe; and this is true: yet we do not see it, unless it falls in rain; neither can we see it when it is actually rising from the earth, though it disappears before our eyes.

The fact is, it rises in a thinner, lighter form; for a whole drop of water could not be lifted up without being changed.

While the water is rising into the air around us, it is called *vapor*, or *moisture*.

When we feel this moisture, or vapor, we call it *dampness*.

When the vapor becomes so thick that we can see it, we call it *mist*, or *fog*.

But at last, when the air has received as much

as it can hold, then the moisture gathers in clouds, and down it pours in drops of rain.

The degree of moisture in the air around us makes a great difference to plants and animals, as well as to our own feelings, and often helps to make one country quite different from another. Where it is warm and very damp, trees and plants grow very large, and there are many serpents and insects; but, where it is dry and hot, the leaves of plants are small, and mostly strong-smelling; and fierce animals live in such places.

LESSON XIV.

THE SUN. — LIGHT AND HEAT.

Now you have found out how the rain fills the rivers, how the moisture in the air makes the rain, and how the surface of the earth gives out moisture.

But what causes the moisture to rise? As we always like to hang wet clothes in the sunshine, and as they will also dry by a fire, it must be *heat* that dries them chiefly; though they will always dry faster if kept in motion, as in a wind.

In many ways, therefore, the sun is of great use to us. Indeed, we could not do without it, unless we were changed into very different creatures. The sun not only gives us light, but also heat, without which we could not live; and lastly, it keeps the waters in order by taking moisture up from the great oceans and lakes, and showering it down over the land, making all green things grow, and filling the streams and rivers.

What happens when wet clothes are hung out to dry? Is there always water in the air? Why do we not see it always? What is vapor? Dampness? Mist, or fog? When must rain fall? What difference does the amount

of moisture in the air make to plants and animals? Who can tell the whole story of the rain?

LESSON XIV. — What causes moisture to rise? What gives us heat? Of what other use is the sun?

If the sun shone upon the whole surface of the earth at once, there would be no night. But, as the world is shaped like a ball, only one-half can be lighted at one time. This you will see if you hold a large ball near a lighted candle. The side next the candle will be in the light, while the opposite side is dark.

But you can turn the ball round; and, instead of the same side always being lighted, the candle will shine first upon one part of the ball, and then upon another.

This is just what happens with the earth and the sun. Though you seem to see the sun in different places, it really does not move; and it is the earth turning very fast which makes the sun appear to move; just as, when you are riding very fast, the trees on the roadside seem to move.

You can remember that this motion of the earth is like that of a top spinning round and round, and that the earth turns round once every day. In this way, it is daylight in some lands while it is night in others; for whichever part is turned away from the sun has night, and each part takes its turn.

You will see, now, that what we call day is our time for the sun. When we are just turning into the light, it is morning; and we say the sun rises. When we are turning away from the light, it is evening; and we say the sun sets.

Heat also changes with the light. When the sunbeams fall directly upon any part of the earth's surface, they give much heat as well as light; and so the noon is the hottest part of the day. At morning and evening, the beams slant off more; and therefore it is cooler.

You cannot understand the reason for the difference between the heat of summer and winter

until you are older; but we will take the ball again, and try to learn why *some* parts of the earth are *always* hot, and *other* parts *always* cold. Let us mark on the ball two spots opposite each other, and then hold it so that the light of the candle shall fall directly upon another spot half-way between these two. You will see that the light is brightest just in this last spot, and grows fainter around it as the rays slant off. Now, turning the ball carefully, and passing a pencil over the brightest parts, it will make a line entirely round the ball just half-way between the spots we first marked; and this line we may call the *equator*.

This is the way that the earth moves; and there is a great belt on its surface many miles wide, where the sunshine is always hot; and the lands that lie in this space are much warmer than those beyond it.

The sun's rays slant off more and more on each side of this belt, until at two opposite places, corresponding to the spots we first marked on our ball, there is very little light or heat.

These places are called *poles*; and the lands around them are covered with snow. The parts between these and the hot lands are sometimes cold, and sometimes hot, and are called *temperate* countries.

LESSON XV.

CLIMATE.

HERE are now some things to remember well. The sun shining on the earth makes heat for us.

A circle round that part of the earth's surface

Why do we have day and night? Why is it cooler at morning and evening than at noon? Why are some parts of the world always hot, and others always cold?

Can you explain this lesson with a ball and candle?
LESSON XV. — Tell all the things in this lesson there are to be well remembered.

where the sunlight is brightest and hottest is called the *equator*.

The sunlight slants off more and more as the distance from this line increases ; and, at the two opposite places most distant from the equator, there is scarcely any heat or light.

These places are called *poles*. One is the *north pole*, and the other the *south pole*.

Climate is a name for the different weather in different places.

All lands near the poles are cold, and covered with snow ; and all low lands near the equator have a hot climate.

Now you may draw on your slates a circle to represent the earth, and divide it so as to show

where we find these different climates. Fig. 1. These belts around the earth are called *zones* ; but there are many reasons why there is not an equal degree of heat on all parts of the lines that divide them. Fig. 2 will better represent lines of equal heat and cold.

Beside these differences of heat, there is another change that you cannot understand so well : but you can remember, that, in all parts of the world, the higher we go up above the earth's surface, the colder it is ; and this is why high mountain-tops are always covered with snow, though sugar-cane and oranges may grow at their bases. So here are two ways, Figs. 3 and 4, to represent degrees of heat : —

Fig. 1.

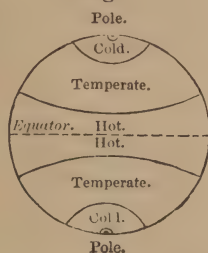


Fig. 2.

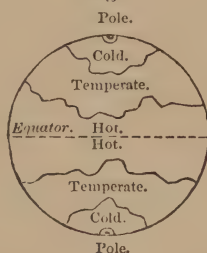


Fig. 3.

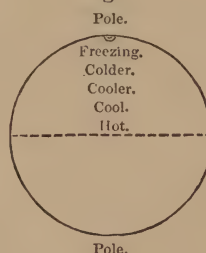
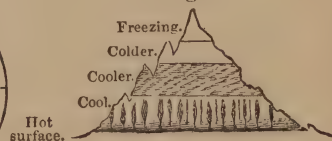


Fig. 4.



PART SECOND.

LESSON I.

DIRECTION. — DISTANCE.

WHO can tell me what I mean when I say, "In what direction are you going ?" or, "I shall walk in such a direction" ?

You all know how to find your own homes, and the homes of your different friends, and when to turn up one street or road, and when to turn down another ; that is, you understand in what *direction* you must go in order to reach certain places.

Now, if you wish to tell a person where a house is, you can do so by naming the streets to be passed through, or the houses on the way. But in the country, and far away in woods or deserts, or on the wide ocean, where there are neither houses nor roads, people could not travel without some way of knowing different directions. And it must be a way that everybody can understand, or one person could not explain to others exactly where he had been; and two persons could not find the same country, except by chance.

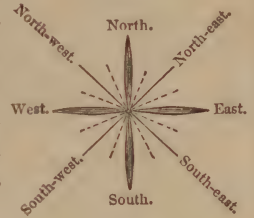
So, all over the world, people have come to learn direction by the sun, which can be seen by all, whether on land or water. Where the sun *seems* to rise is called *east*; where it *seems* to set is *west*. When one stands with the right hand toward the east, and the left to the west, his face will be turned to the north, and his back to the south: so that east and west are opposite directions, and so also are north and south. Knowing these four directions, — north, east, south, and west, — men can easily travel over the world, and find the places they look for.

But, to save a great deal of trouble, they must know one thing more; and that is, how far to go in one direction. Suppose one man tells another, that, to find a certain town, he must travel north, and afterward turn to the east: this man must have some idea how far north to go before turning east. For this reason, people everywhere have land-measures, such as miles; and degrees, which are much longer than miles. You see, then, how quickly one could find a town if he were told to go for twenty miles

toward the north, and then turn to the east and go on six miles farther. In this way, people can travel everywhere, even on the ocean, where there are no paths. Looking at the sun every little while, the sailors know in what direction they are going, and, counting the distance they have sailed, how far they have yet to go.

Beside the four great points, — north, south, east, and west, — we often use four more just between these.

Half-way between north and east we call north-east; half-way between south and east is south-east; and then there will be north-west and south-west. Sailors have even more than these; and these directions are all marked down, and called the *compass*; somewhat like this: —



LESSON II.

MAPS.

For this lesson, I should like to show you what the *plan* of a house is. You know what a picture is, and that a picture of a house can give us quite a good idea of the house when we are not near it. But then we see only half of the house: for, if the picture represents the front, we cannot see the back; or, if one side is drawn, we cannot see the other, — whether it has doors, windows, or porches. Now, it often happens, that, for building or other purposes, it is necessary to understand exactly about all

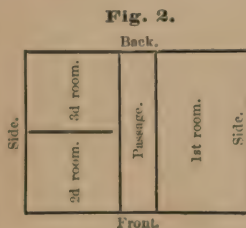
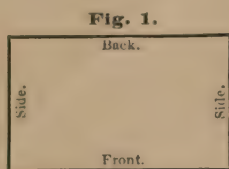
Why must all people have the same way of telling direction? How do we learn direction? What else beside direction must we think of in travelling?

What is a compass? In what direction is your school-house from the nearest church?

LESSON II. — What is the difference between a picture and a plan of a house?

parts of the house at once : and this can be done by a sort of drawing called a *plan* ; that is, a drawing of *only the floors of the house*. These plans, though not pretty, like pictures, are yet very useful.

Let us see, now, if we can draw the plan of a house. It will be quite easy,—only a few straight lines. First, we will make for the front edge of the floor a long line, so —.



Each of you can try to make a plan for to-

morrow, either of the schoolhouse, or of your own dwelling.

You will see now, that though many pictures have been made of different parts of the earth, still those who have never seen the places could not learn where they were, nor how large, nor of what shape. So we are obliged to have plans of the earth's surface,—plans of islands, oceans, continents,—made by men who have seen them. But you must remember that the edges of land are not straight, like the edges of a floor, and must be drawn with all the gulfs and bays ; so that the plan, or ground, of an island, might look somewhat like this (Fig. 4) :—

And just as doors and windows are represented by little lines that do not look much like them, so the mountains, rivers, and towns are marked out by signs that everyone knows, as you may see.



These plans of land and water are called *maps* ; and by them you will learn where all the countries of the world are, with their mountains, rivers, and towns.

Maps are generally made with the top for the north, and the right side for the east, the bottom for the south, and the left side for the west.

Sometimes you will see one map much larger than another of the same country ; but that is only like having a portrait and a miniature of the same person. The measure in miles is always the same in reality.

What is the plan of a house ? What are maps ? Which part of the map is generally north ?

Are maps of the same country always of the same size ?

You must be very careful to remember this, or you will get queer notions of the world. We cannot always use a map with the whole of the earth's surface upon it, because there would not be room to mark half the rivers and towns. Some parts of the world are so thickly settled that the towns are not more than a mile or two apart, and the map of such a country will need room for a great many names; while, again, there are miles of wild woods, or desert land, with scarcely a house or village. So it often happens that for the smallest countries we need the largest maps; but you must never forget how the different continents compare with each other in size on the map of the world.

I think you will understand all this easily enough when you remember how often you see in one book a very little picture of a horse, and in another book quite a large picture of a butterfly. Yet you never suppose that a butterfly is as big as a horse; and this is because you know so well their real size.

Just so you should look at the countries on the map of the world until you are quite sure how they compare with each other in size. Their form is always the same, whether they are drawn large or small.

LESSON III.

THE HEMISPHERES.

THE best way to learn about the surface of the earth is to have a map drawn on a round wooden ball, which would look like a little world; but this is not always convenient, and

we are obliged to have maps made on flat paper. This is easy enough when only the map of a part of the earth is made: but it is hard to make the whole round surface at once on paper; therefore it is the custom to divide it into two equal parts.

Any round ball is a *sphere*; and half of the ball would be half a sphere, or a *hemisphere*.

On the following pages are two maps, each representing half the earth's surface. One is called the map of the *Eastern Hemisphere*, and the other the map of the *Western Hemisphere*.

On the Eastern Hemisphere, you will find one great continent, which has three grand divisions, named Europe, Asia, and Africa. There is also a very large island, named Australia, which may be called a second continent.

On the map of the Western Hemisphere, you will find one continent, divided into North America and South America. These were not known by the people living in the eastern continent for a long, long time; and for this reason the Western Hemisphere is often called the New World.

These continents are separated by large oceans, and in the oceans are scattered many islands.

Around the North Pole is the Arctic Ocean. Just opposite this, around the South Pole, is the Antarctic Ocean. Between Asia, Africa, and Australia is the Indian Ocean. That long ocean, reaching from the Arctic to the Antarctic, with Europe and Africa on one side, and America on the other, is the Atlantic. The fifth and last ocean is the largest of all, and is between Asia, Australia, and North and South America. This is the Pacific.

Why do we sometimes need a large map of a small country?

LESSON III.—What is the best way to represent the surface of the earth? What way is more convenient?

What is a sphere? A hemisphere? What do we find on the map of the Eastern Hemisphere? What on the Western? Why is the Western Hemisphere called the New World? What are found between the continents?

EASTERN.

MAP 1. H



LESSON IV.

MAP QUESTIONS.

What grand divisions are in the Eastern Hemisphere?
 What grand divisions are in the Western Hemisphere?
 What three grand divisions are near the north pole?
 What three grand divisions toward the south pole?
 Which grand division is south of North America?
 Which one south of Europe? Which one south of Asia?

Which grand division north of Africa? North of Australia? East of South America? East of Asia? East of Africa? East of Europe? East of North America? Which one is west from Asia? West from Europe? West from North America? West from Australia? In what direction is Europe from North America? In what direction is Asia from North America? From Europe? In what direction is Europe from Africa? In what direction is South America from Africa?

SPHERES.



Which hemisphere has the more land?

What part of North America is the coldest? Why?

What part of South America is the coldest? Why? What

part of Asia is warmest? What part of Europe is coldest?

Which grand division has the most uneven shores?

Which the most even, regular shores? Which is longest

from north to south? Which is widest from east to west?

How many oceans are there? What are their names?

Which is the largest?

What grand divisions give form to the Pacific Ocean?

The Atlantic? What around the Arctic Ocean?

What ocean around the south pole? What ocean south

of Asia? Which ocean is farthest north? What ocean

between Africa and Australia?

What ocean must be crossed to go from America to Africa?

What one must be crossed in going from Asia to America?

What ocean must be crossed in going from America to

Europe?

LESSON V.

THE GRAND DIVISIONS OF LAND

ASIA is the largest of these divisions. It is divided into different countries, and in them live many nations who are pagans; that is, they worship the sun, moon, and gods of their own, made of wood or stone. There are no Christians, except a few here and there, who have been taught by preachers, called *missionaries*, sent from Christian lands.

But what seems rather strange is, that in the part of the world where we find most pagans is the country where Christ was born, and where most of the things happened that are mentioned in the Bible.

Very many years ago, in the western parts of Asia, there were large, rich cities, where were many splendid houses, and a great trading and travelling people. Perhaps you have heard of one of these cities, called Babylon; for it is often spoken of in the Bible. It was in this region that the wonderful stories of "The Arabian Nights" about genii, enchanted palaces, golden fruit, and talking birds, were first told; for even grown people there like to listen to such stories.

AFRICA. — As soon as Africa is named, you all, of course, think of the negroes; for this is the part of the world where they were found before they were carried to other countries. There are hundreds of tribes of them in Africa, each tribe with its own king. They are mostly ignorant, wear few clothes, and build no fine houses.

This, I dare say, you knew before; but what

you do not know, perhaps, is, that the northern part of Africa has always belonged to a very different sort of people. So far from being ignorant, much of the learning, in old times, came from them; and to this day are found in that country some of the most wonderful buildings that man ever made. These people have dark, brownish skins, straight, long hair, and small, pretty features. They are not so great and powerful now as they were once.

In Africa, as well as Asia, are many fierce, wild beasts that we do not have here,—lions, tigers, elephants, leopards, and many others.

EUROPE. — Europe is the smallest of all the grand divisions, but perhaps the most interesting; at least, we know much more about it. Almost all the people are Christians, and some of the greatest nations have lived there. It is now divided into many countries, of which you will learn something by and by.

Long, long ago, a powerful people lived in the south of Europe, and became masters of all the countries around them. They were called Romans, and their great city is still visited by persons who wish to see the ruins of their beautiful buildings. But they have passed quite away; and even their language, the Latin, is no longer spoken, though still taught in our schools.

AMERICA. — As the main parts of the continent of North America and South America are quite far away from the others, separated from them by great oceans, it was many hundred years before the people in the other half of the world dreamed that there were such extensive lands opposite them. It was only after they began to think the earth was round that

LESSON V. — Which is the largest grand division? What is said of it? What grand division south-west of Asia? What is said of it?

Which is the smallest grand division? What do we know of Europe? What great continent on the other side of the world?

they sailed across the ocean far enough to find America.

A dark-colored, wild people were found there ; but now the greater part of the continent is filled with white people from the Old World. Those who first came were from different parts of Europe, and soon made new homes and towns among the wild woods of America.

AUSTRALIA. — This is rather a newly settled continent. There are not many cities yet, but fine, thick forests, where men who like to hunt wild animals can find enough sport for a lifetime. Of late years, a great quantity of gold has been found in Australia ; and people have crowded there from all parts of the world, to grow rich either by digging gold, or raising sheep and cattle.

LESSON VI.

ABOUT THE OCEANS. — ATLANTIC.

Of all the oceans, the Atlantic is the most travelled over, and the best known. Around its sides are many gulfs and bays, making good harbors. The people who live near it are those who trade the most ; so that hundreds of vessels are always sailing over its waters. In this ocean are many large islands, and from some of them the vessels bring sugar, molasses, and salt. In the northern part of the Atlantic are many vessels looking for whales, and others going home, already filled with barrels of oil.

A little south of the whaling ships we shall find, rushing straight across, backward and forward between America and Europe, im-

What people were found there when the first settlers came from the Old World ? What is said of Australia ?

LESSON VI. — Which of the oceans is best known ? What vessels sail in the North Atlantic ? What ones between America and Europe ? Between North and

mense steamers, making all the haste they can, with news and passengers. And there will be many vessels beside, carrying cotton, flour, grain, and provisions from America, and bringing back from Europe calicoes, muslins, silks, and other goods.

Sailing up from the coasts of South America are vessels loaded with coffee, sugar, dye-stuffs, and hides, or going back with flour, cloth, &c. Very often on the Atlantic there are rough winds and violent storms, destroying many vessels ; but, in some parts, no wind blows for days, and vessels can scarcely move.

The gulfs, seas, and bays made by the Atlantic are Baffin's Bay, Hudson's Bay, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Chesapeake Bay, Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Guinea, Mediterranean Sea, Bay of Biscay, North Sea, and Baltic Sea.

LESSON VII.

PACIFIC OCEAN.

THE Pacific Ocean is larger than any other, and is in the form of a great round basin. It is far less rough and stormy than the Atlantic, and therefore was called *Pacific*, which means peaceful. But this larger ocean is not so much travelled as the Atlantic ; for the people who live along its shores have a habit of staying at home, and do not go about, trading and exploring, as those nations do who live on the shores of the Atlantic.

Numbers of vessels are sent out on the Pacific to take whales that are of a different kind

South America ? What of the winds ? What gulfs and bays are made by the Atlantic ?

LESSON VII. — Which is the largest ocean ? Why is it called the Pacific ? Why is it travelled less than the Atlantic ?

from those of the Atlantic. They are smaller, and have no whalebone, and not so much oil; but from the head is taken spermaceti, used for making beautiful, hard, white candles; and something called ambergris, used as a perfume, is obtained from them.

Scattered about in the Pacific—particularly toward the south—are hundreds of islands, large and small. Many of these islands are made by the coral animals, and are often very beautiful. But the people who live on them are mostly savages, with brown skins and hardly any clothes. They are ignorant and lazy, and like to swim in the clear, bright sea, or lie on their mats in the pleasant air of the long summer days.

Seaweeds grow larger in this ocean than anywhere else. Some of the leaves are very long, even several hundred feet.

Of late years, since gold has been found on the west coast of North America, and so many people go to California, numbers of large steamships sail up and down the coast. Some vessels sail quite round South America, from the Atlantic into the Pacific; but the steamers go from the isthmus to California, and back again.

The gulfs and seas made by the Pacific are Sea of Kamtschatka, Sea of Ochotsk, Sea of Japan, Yellow Sea, China Sea, and, on the opposite side, the Gulf of California.

INDIAN OCEAN.

The Indian Ocean is much smaller than the other two, and is wholly in a warm climate. In it are many islands, some of which are very large. It is from these islands that many vessels are loaded with spices, gums, and such

What is said of the whales taken in it? What is said of its islands? Why do many vessels go to California? How do they get there? What gulfs and seas

things. From its waters are taken great numbers of pearls, used for ladies' ornaments, which often cost large sums of money. Pearls are found inside the shells of a kind of oyster; and, as these oyster-shells lie far down among the rocks and sand at the bottom of the sea, men dive under water to get them. This is very unpleasant work; and one would never think such pretty little things could cause so much hard labor and pain.

Diving is so dangerous and difficult, that only the poorest of the people living on those islands can be hired for pearl-divers. Parties of perhaps a dozen men go out in boats a little way from the shore, and then half of them dive to the bottom, where, for a few moments, they scrape as many shells as they can into bags which are hung round their necks, and come up again when they must breathe the air. Water and often blood gush from their ears and eyes. While these men rest, the others dive. This is very fatiguing and painful work, and divers seldom live to be old men. It is no wonder ladies must pay so much for their pearls. Sometimes men go down in diving-bells, which are filled with air, so that they can stay a much longer time.

The seas, gulfs, and bays made by the Indian Ocean are the Bay of Bengal, the Sea of Arabia, the Persian Gulf, and the Red Sea.

LESSON VIII.

MORE ABOUT THE OCEANS.

WITH the Antarctic Ocean we seem to have very little to do, and no one cares much for it.

are made by the Pacific? What is said of the Indian Ocean? How are pearls found? What bays and gulfs are made by the Indian Ocean?

Whales are caught there; and from time to time some men have taken a notion to sail on its waters, and see what they could find. Only a little land has been seen; and all is cold, dreary, and out of the way of the rest of the world.

It is quite different with the Arctic Ocean. Though its waters are mostly frozen, and it is forever bitter cold winter, men have managed to find out a good deal about it; and are still trying to learn more, even with great suffering, as you may one day read in the books written by those who have been there.



There is much land around the North Pole, as the Arctic Ocean is enclosed by the largest parts of three continents. Most of the land farthest north is too dreadfully cold for any people to live there; but many persons have thought that a way might be found to sail through the Arctic Ocean, and so make a shorter voyage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, bringing many countries near together that now seem very far apart. For this reason, and some others, people have, every little while, sent out vessels, well prepared with food, coal, and wood; and bold, hardy men, determined to bear the cold as long as possible.

Some of these vessels, with their men, have never been heard from; of others a few traces have been found, perhaps after several years,

showing that they had been frozen up in the ice, and had perished.

A few have returned, after great suffering, to tell what they have found. In those dreary seas, scarcely any thing is seen but ice. Sometimes the water is frozen hard into a great sheet for many miles; and, even when it is open and deep, there are huge lumps of ice floating slowly about: in fact, they are called *icebergs*, which means ice mountains.

It is very dangerous sailing among these icebergs; for they may drive against vessels, or great pieces may break off, and, falling into the water, make such a swell that ships are sucked down. It often happens that a vessel is frozen fast in a bed of ice, and cannot move for months,

LESSON VIII. — What is said of the Antarctic Ocean? What of the Arctic? Why is the land about this ocean

not very useful? Why have people cared to go there? What are icebergs? Why are they dangerous?

or even a year; and the men not only are frozen so badly as to lose fingers or toes, but suffer horribly for the want of fresh food.

LESSON IX.

MAP QUESTIONS ON THE ISLANDS.

(See Map No. 1.)

WHERE is the group of large islands called the East Indies?

What group of large islands off the east coast of Asia?

Where is the group of large islands called the West Indies?

What group of large islands off the west coast of Europe?

What large island north-east of North America?

What large island off the south-east coast of Africa?

Where are the Canary Islands? Where are the Madeiras?

Where are the Bahamas? Where are the Bermudas? The Sandwich Islands?

Where is St. Helena? Where is Ceylon? Sicily? Terra del Fuego?

Where is Iceland?

LESSON X.

ABOUT THE ISLANDS.



EAST INDIES. — These large islands are mostly rich and beautiful, and for a great while people have been trading there from all parts of the world. The climate is hot, so that the forests never lose their leaves; and the islands are covered with a great variety of plants and sweet-smelling shrubs. All kinds of spices grow there, — pepper, cloves, nutmegs, cinna-

mon, — beside those costly woods used for making work-boxes and other small articles. Ebony is one of these, — a very hard, black wood, which can be polished so as to shine as if it were varnished. Another kind is the fragrant sandal-wood, of which fans are often made. Cloves are the flower-buds of shrubs which grow there. The cinnamon we use in cooking is the inside bark of the cinnamon-tree, and is brought to us in bits of the curled bark, or finely powdered. A strong-smelling oil is sometimes made from cinnamon, and oil is also made from cloves and nutmegs. From certain trees in these islands a great quantity of a clear white gum is taken, which we call camphor. Other gums, used for medicine, are found here; and the sago and tapioca, so good for puddings, are made from the roots and pith of certain trees. In the East Indies are a great many dye-woods, used for making beautiful colors. As all these things are sold for much money, men are well paid for sending vessels to these islands to obtain them, even if they have to go all around the south of Africa.

WEST INDIES. — These are large islands south-east of North America. If you will look carefully, you will see that these also lie near the equator, where we know it must be very warm: indeed, it is always summer; and the people wear thin, cool clothes. Sailing south on the Atlantic, and coming from the cool, northern countries, we shall soon see these islands rising, all green and beautiful, out of the water. There will be groves of tall, straight-stemmed cocoanut-trees, with their long leaves spreading out at the tops; and clusters of orange-trees, with their golden fruit

LESSON X. — Where are the East Indies? What is their climate? What shrubs grow there? Tell what is

said of them. Where are the West Indies? What trees and plants grow there?



hanging thick among the green leaves, and their beautiful white flowers, whose sweet smell comes through the air with every breeze. There are bananas and pine-apples, and many other rich, sweet fruits. But what we shall most notice will be great fields of something, which, at a distance, we might take for corn, but which is sugar-cane, stretching far and green over all the small hills. Scattered about here and there, in the midst of clusters of fruit-trees, stand the houses of those who own the sugar-cane; and near each dwelling is a sugar-house, where, after the canes are cut, the juice is crushed out, and boiled into sugar. Then the sugar is spread out in large troughs; and, when the molasses has dripped out, it is packed in hogsheads, which are sent in great

wagons to the largest towns of the island. There vessels are waiting in the harbor to bring away all this sugar, to be sold in colder places, where the cane cannot grow.

Coffee and tobacco also grow here; and the best cigars which you see gentlemen smoke probably came from one of the West-India Islands. A great deal of salt is brought from some of the islands. Deep troughs are made in the ground, and filled with the salt sea-water. The hot sun soon draws up the water into the air, leaving at the bottom thick cakes of salt.

LESSON XI.

MORE ABOUT THE ISLANDS.

BRITISH ISLES. — You have all heard of England and the English people. Indeed, you hear

If it should sail for North America, which way must it go? What would it carry?

How is sugar made? What other things are brought from there? How is salt made? If a vessel should sail for Europe from one of these islands, how would it go?

of them more frequently than of any other country or people : and it would be strange if it were not so ; for the Americans speak their language, and the great-great-grandfathers of many of us were Englishmen, who came over and settled in America long ago.

But it is not only we who hear and speak of England ; for the English are known far and wide over the earth. Their vessels sail on every ocean, sea, or gulf ; and there is no end of the bits of land, here and there, that they claim as their own ; and some are very large bits too, — larger than their own England. They have sent out many armies, fought many battles, built many cities, during hundreds of years, and are more powerful than most of the nations of the earth. You will think, therefore, to find England a very big piece of the earth's surface : but you will find off the west of Europe, in the Atlantic Ocean, a couple of islands, and these are the British Isles ; that is, England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Though they make such a small country, they hold a multitude of people. In fact, they are rather crowded ; and many ship-loads of men, women, and children, sail off to try their fortunes in some new place, like America or Australia, where there is spare land. As there are so many people with so little land, they employ themselves in all kinds of manufactures ; that is, in making all manner of things to wear or to use. There are cloth-factories, where they make calico, cotton-cloth, and woollens ; china-factories, iron-factories, paper-factories, &c. It is very interesting to learn how some of the commonest things are made ; but you must read about them in other books. Multitudes of peo-

ple are also employed in mining and in commerce.

You must not think that all the people in England are busy workmen ; for, beside the millions of laborers, there are many rich men, who own the factories and mines ; and doctors, merchants, lawyers, &c., just as we have here. There is a class of people in England, called the *nobility*, quite different from any in our country. They have what are called *titles*, or something more than Mr. and Mrs. before their names. Instead of Mr. Howard, a nobleman would be called Lord Howard ; and if you lived there, and belonged to the nobility, you would be called Lady Emma, or Lord John. These lords generally live in large, fine houses, with parks, hot-houses, and every thing beautiful and costly. The lands and titles are kept in the family, sometimes for several hundred years, by giving them to the eldest son, instead of dividing the property among all the children, as would be done here.

JAPAN ISLANDS. — These islands are off the eastern coast of Asia ; and, though they are so large, we have not very much to say about them just now. There are several of these islands ; and they make quite a large country. Japan is still more crowded than England ; and the people have no fancy for going about, and getting more land, as the English have done. The Japanese have never allowed many strangers to go there ; but the few persons who have been there saw enough of the country to be sure that they should find valuable things for trade ; and of late years the English and Americans have insisted upon sending vessels to Japan, in spite of all objections.

LESSON XI. — What other people speak the same language that we do ? Why ? What is said of the English ? Is England a large country ? How are the

people in England employed ? What is meant by the nobility ? Where are the Japan Islands ? What do we know of them ?

LESSON XII.

MORE ABOUT THE ISLANDS.

AZORES.—If we should sail from the middle part of the coast of North America, eastward over the Atlantic, for a number of days, we should at last see, far off, something like bluish, shadowy clouds: but the sailors would say that it was land; and, after a few hours' sailing, the misty clouds would change into a group of beautiful islands, called the Azores.

High cliffs rise from the midst of the foaming waves, all cut and gashed in deep cracks, through which many noisy torrents and sparkling cascades come rushing and leaping down into the sea. Here and there on the sides of the hills, farther inland, are thick groves, and fields of bright green, spotted with white houses and little villages. And over all is the clearest, brightest sky; and the soft air is made sweet by the fragrance of orange-blossoms. The weather is delightful; and people from both continents go there for health. The islands are quite small.

MADEIRAS AND CANARIES.—Leaving the Azores, and sailing some miles farther east, we should find another group of islands, called the Madeira Islands, where they make the Madeira wine that is so much used.

Very near these are the Canary Islands; and I am sure you all know the little birds that were first brought from these islands, and cannot live in our cold climate, except in cages. The bright, soft yellow, called canary color, is the natural color of the birds; but they are often partly brown from mixing with the linnet, a little dark bird of the same size, that sings beautifully.

LESSON XII.—Where are the Azores? What is said of them? What islands not far from them? What come from the Canary Islands? From the Madeiras?

Far south of the Canaries, just west of Africa, is a small, rocky island, quite alone and dreary, which is neither useful nor beautiful; but every one remembers it, because it was there that the great emperor Napoleon Bonaparte was kept a prisoner. Probably some of you know already what a powerful man he was, and what great armies he had, who would march wherever he directed them. But his enemies took him prisoner at last; and, because they thought no other prison safe enough for him, he was sent to St. Helena, that lone, rocky island in the sea.

In the Indian Ocean, just south of Asia, there is quite a large island, called Ceylon; and, like the other islands in this ocean, it has a hot climate, with no winter, and many spices and fragrant woods and gums. But, above all, Ceylon is famous for its beautiful pearls; which are finer than any others.

Beside these islands, there are thousands of smaller ones scattered over the Atlantic, and even more over the Pacific; but you will not learn of them just now.

In the midst of the Pacific is a group called the Sandwich Islands, which are now well known in most parts of the world. Missionaries went there years ago to teach the natives, who have now become quite civilized. They have schools and churches, and keep up a large trade, especially with California. We often see in our newspapers the names of vessels sailing from Honolulu, which is the largest town of these islands.

There is, however, one large island we must not forget. It is off the north-east coast of North America, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and is called Newfoundland. It is cold most of the

What of St. Helena? Of Ceylon? Of the Sandwich Islands? Of Newfoundland?

year. A large part of the island is bare and dreary; and there are heavy, damp fogs almost all the time. From all this, you might think Newfoundland of little use; but it is worth a great deal, and men have even fought for a right to its shores, because thousands of barrels of fish are caught every year in the waters near the island. The shore is lined with fishermen's huts, and platforms for drying the fish after they are salted. The cod is the fish chiefly taken; and it is sent in large quantities to other parts of the world.

Half-way between Europe and America, in the North Atlantic, is a large island called Iceland; and, from its name, you might think it the coldest place in the world: but this is not so. Though it is so far north, it is, from certain causes, much milder than other places that are farther south. There are some high mountains, and also a volcano, on the island; and wonderful springs of boiling water, called *geysers*, that are great curiosities.

The Bahamas and Bermudas are two groups of small islands in the Atlantic, north of the West Indies.

LESSON XIII.

MAP QUESTIONS.

(See Map No. 1.)

In what ocean, and near what continent, are the West Indies? The East Indies?

In what ocean, and near what continent, are the Japan Islands?

In what ocean, and near what continent, are the Bermudas? The Bahamas?

In what ocean, and near what continent, are the Canaries?

What of Iceland? What islands north of the West Indies?

LESSON XIV. — What is a chain of mountains?

Which are the largest single islands in the world?

What sea do the Japan Islands shut in? The West Indies?

In what direction is Newfoundland from Iceland?

In what direction are the Madeiras from the West Indies?

In what direction is Ceylon from the Japan Islands?

In what direction is Australia from the East Indies?

Tell what you have learned from Map No. 1.

Draw maps of the two hemispheres, without printing any names, and study them until you can point out the different continents, oceans, and islands of which you have learned something.

LESSON XIV.

ABOUT THE MOUNTAINS.

(See Map No. 2.)

WHEN I speak of a chain of mountains, you must remember that they do not run in one long, unbroken row, but a chain is made up of many ridges of different length and height, often crossing one another, and making valleys between the peaks.

There is just such a long, wide-spreading chain of mountains running through the western part of North America, called the Rocky Mountains. Many parts of these ridges are rough and dreary; and, while the rest of the country has become thickly settled, this is still the wild part of the continent. Tribes of Indians, or what is left of them, are scattered over the lower parts of the mountain sides and the plains at their foot. Parties of bold, hardy men, who make a business of hunting, often wander through the thick forests and bare plains

What chain through the western part of North America? What is said of it?



MOUNTAIN VIEW.

to shoot deer, bears, and buffaloes or bisons. They have no houses, only huts or sheds here and there, and camp when they find a good place.

There is another range much nearer the Pacific coast, called the Sierra Nevada. Not a great many years ago, it was found out that there was much gold in these mountains; and a great many people rushed here from all parts of the country to dig gold, and get rich all at once. Not only from America, but from other countries, even from the coast of Asia, where people are so fond of staying at home, men crowded to the gold mines; and so many went, that, in a very short time, a large city was built up as if by fairy work. Other smaller towns were settled where the gold was plenty; and so there is now quite a rich State off there

What range nearer the Pacific? Where is the gold region? What is said of it?

beyond the Rocky Mountains. Parties of miners are constantly digging; and some wonderfully big lumps of gold are found by the lucky men.

More recently, gold has been found abundantly in the Rocky Mountains; and new States are rapidly growing up there. You may have heard of Pike's Peak, which is the centre of this gold region.

The southern part of the Rocky Mountains extends through that narrow part of North America, which, as you may see on your map, reaches toward the equator, where the climate is warm. Here, among the highest peaks, are many volcanoes; some often smoking and flaming. Several ridges spread out, making a high, level table land in the midst of the mountains, where there is a large city called Mexico; and villages are scattered in the smaller valleys.

What of the mountains of Mexico?



LESSON XV.

MAP QUESTIONS ON MOUNTAINS.

Where are the Rocky Mountains?
 Where are the Andes?
 Where are the Himalayas?
 Where are the Alps?
 Where are the Altai Mountains?

Where are the Alleghanies?
 The Brazilian Mountains?
 Where are the Ural Mountains?
 Which large mountain chains of the world run east and west?
 Which north and south?
 What mountains in the western part of South America?
 Of North America?

ISPHERES.

EASTERN.



What mountains between Europe and Asia ?
 What mountains in the south of Europe ?
 Which is the most northern chain in Asia ?
 The most southern ?
 What mountains in the western part of Africa ?
 In the eastern ?
 In the northern ?
 What mountains in the eastern part of North America ?

Of South America ?
 Where are the Atlas Mountains ?
 Where are the Snow Mountains ?
 What mountain chains in North America ?
 In South America ?
 In Europe ?
 In Asia ?
 In Africa ?



LESSON XVI.

MORE ABOUT THE MOUNTAINS.

ANDES.—The Rocky Mountains, instead of ending with North America, seem to extend quite through the neck of land that joins it to South America, and run along the whole western coast of this grand division also ; but, in South America, these mountains are called the Andes.

In many parts, the Andes are very high ; but they do not spread out so wide as the Rocky Mountains. However, toward the middle part, several ridges open wide enough to make a high valley, with cities in it.

Generally the mountain sides are steep, and the valleys deep and narrow : so that often,

instead of valleys, they are only *ravines* ; that is, deep cuts. Travelling across such mountains is not easy ; and yet there are more cities built on their sides than among the Rocky Mountains. There are few roads fit for any kind of cart or carriage ; and people ride on mules, or donkeys which are still more sure-footed. These donkeys often carry very heavy loads, and will walk over the most dangerous paths without stumbling. In some wild places, travellers ride in a sort of chair strapped on the back of an Indian, who is used to such labor, and will carry a person in this way for miles. Sometimes, where a deep ravine is in the way, a queer sort of bridge is used ; that is, two strong ropes are

stretched across, and fastened tightly on each side. A basket is swung on the ropes ; and a man sitting in this basket, with a rope under each arm, works himself along over a cut so deep, that a fall would dash him to pieces. Often, to make it more frightful, there is a torrent of foaming, boiling water in the ravine.

The sides of the mountains are covered with thick woods of huge trees, with shrubs of the richest green crowded between, inwoven with twining vines.

Perhaps, as the mountain road winds continually, the traveller may get a sight of the ocean every little while, far, far down ; for the Andes rise in many places directly from the Pacific Ocean, or from the Caribbean Sea.

LESSON XVI.—Where are the Andes ? What is said of them ?

How do people cross these mountains ? Tell all you can about it.

Another very beautiful sight is the sunlight upon the far-off, higher tops, that perhaps are covered with snow, coloring them brilliantly. And, beside the light above, one may now and then look down, and see a cloud below one's feet, causing rain in the valley while it is all dry above. Sometimes, on a sudden turn, a large city is seen spread out beneath, with the streets, the church-spires, the squares, the fountains, the red house-tops, glittering in the sun ; and, scattered through the valley, clusters of trees, and clear, sparkling streams winding among them.

If one were to go much higher, there would be only the cold air and dark pine-woods, and, above these, the everlasting snows ; for you must remember how cold it always is on high mountains, even in hot countries.

The Andes are rich, in many parts, with gold and silver, particularly the latter ; and, for this reason, there are towns built far up in bare, rocky places which are good for mining. The silver is dug out of the ground, mixed with earth and stones. This is called silver *ore* ; and, when it is heated, the silver melts, and runs off pure.

There are some high volcanoes in this chain ; and their explosions are often accompanied by a violent shaking of the earth for miles around. These shakings are called *earthquakes*, and often do great harm, throwing down houses, and crushing hundreds of people to death.

LESSON XVII.

MORE ABOUT THE MOUNTAINS.

ALLEGHANIES. — You must have noticed that the eastern coast of North America, from

What should we find at the tops of the highest ? What mines in these mountains ? What are earthquakes ?

LESSON XVII. — Where are the Alleghanies ? What

the Gulf of Mexico to Hudson's Bay, is not nearly so long as the western or Pacific coast. Running along this shore is a chain of mountains called the Alleghanies, much shorter than the Rocky Mountains, and also much lower.

Like other chains, it is made up of many ridges, having different names. One ridge is called the White Mountains, another the Green, another the Catskill, another the Blue Ridge, another the Cumberland, &c.

These mountains do not run close to the water, but leave a long strip of land between them and the Atlantic Ocean. This land is hilly near the mountains, and slopes down to a low plain near the sea ; making a good place for rivers rising in the Alleghanies to flow into the ocean, turning mills as they go.

BRAZILIAN MOUNTAINS. — The mountains of South America seem to correspond exactly with those of North America ; for just as the Andes match the Rocky Mountains (both being high, long chains), so the short, low ridges in the eastern part, called the Brazilian Mountains, correspond to the Alleghanies. It is enough for you, at present, to remember their names, and that many diamonds are washed from the streams flowing from them.

MOUNTAINS OF AFRICA. — There is little to say just now about the mountains of Africa, as we know less of them than of the others. The whole middle part of Africa, as far as it has been explored, is high land, sloping down on all sides toward the water. The Kong Mountains are near the Gulf of Guinea, and the Lupata Mountains run along the eastern coast. Near the northern coast is another chain, called the

are the names of different parts ? What lies between the mountains and the Atlantic ? What mountains beside the Andes in South America ? What is said of them ? What can you say of the mountains of Africa ?

Atlas Mountains. Find these on your maps, and remember the names; and it will be about all you can do.

MOUNTAINS OF ASIA.—In the southern part of Asia, you will find a chain in which are the highest mountains in the world. These are the Himalaya Mountains, running east and west, like most of the mountains of the Old World.

The north side of this chain slopes to a great, high valley; and among the mountains are some cities, of which we shall have more to say by and by. The other side slopes toward the south, into lower valleys; so that the slope is much longer. In some places, the sides are very steep; and many rivers rush down, making foaming waterfalls and roaring torrents. Deep cuts are often worn in the earth, and even in rocks, by these streams, making wild, gloomy spots; and in other parts the mountain sides are covered with thick shrubs, laced and matted together among higher trees. In these hot thickets, which are called *jungles*, there are lions and tigers; and the people go to hunt these fierce beasts. But it is not a very safe nor easy business: for, beside the terrible animals themselves, there are many poisonous snakes; and, as the sun cannot well get through the thick mass of leaves to dry the ground, there is always a hot, unhealthy air steaming from the rank leaves and decaying roots, that is apt to give fevers.

There are three more long mountain chains north of the Himalaya, running in the same direction. You may find the names on the map; but they are rather hard to remember. In the most northern chain, some diamonds and gold are found.

What of the Himalaya Mountains? What other mountain chains in Asia?

LESSON XVIII.

MOUNTAINS. — CONTINUED.

THE ALPS.—As Europe is smaller than America, and very much cut into by gulfs and bays, there is no room for such long chains as the Rocky Mountains or Andes. But there is no want of mountains; and the greater part of the south and middle is rough, hilly country.

Out of the many ridges and knots of mountains running in every direction, something like a regular chain, in the shape of a half-ring, may be marked out in the south of Europe, near the Mediterranean Sea. These are the Alps, and you will probably read and hear more of these mountains than of any others; for in the midst of the Alps, and around them, are several countries about which many interesting things are to be learned, beside what is strange and beautiful in the mountains themselves.

Here are the finest, richest pine woods, the grandest glaciers, the prettiest little villages, and, in the midst of the high valleys, the loveliest lakes, in the world.

Mountain travelling is generally hard work; but roads were made across the Alps hundreds of years ago, and now there is constant passing over the easiest paths. Many persons are willing to do much hard climbing only to see this beautiful mountain country. Young men from all parts of Europe like to spend a summer shooting deer, or chamois, on the Lower Alps; and men have been known to pass weeks at a time in the icy regions, on the high tops, that they might watch the motion of the glaciers. There are several peaks more grand and beau-

LESSON XVIII. — Why are there no very long mountain chains in Europe? Where are the Alps? Why do we hear so much of the Alps? What of the mountain travelling there? What is the highest peak?

tiful than the rest, and more visited: of these, the best known is Mont Blanc.

How People live amidst the Alps.—One of the first ridges toward the north is covered with the largest, gloomiest of pine woods. The giant trees stand straight and close, the dark-green branches meet and lap; so that, in many places, the sun forces but little of his light through the deep shade: and, in fact, it is called the Black Forest.

This Black Forest, or Schwarzwald, is known far and wide through the country. The trees grow wonderfully large and strong; and the same fresh; mountain air, that agrees so well with the trees, seems to make great, broad-shouldered, strong-limbed men, with bright eyes and bold hearts.

In the Black Forest, we should find the men on one side of the hills wearing long beards, coarse, black jackets, enormous breeches tied below the knee, long red stockings, and sharp-crowned, wide-brimmed hats. Most of them work at glass-making, and are comfortably off in the world, with snug little houses near their glass factories.

Those who are not glassmen make clocks, for which they find the pine wood very convenient; and the wooden clocks of the Black Forest are sold in many countries. Beside these, I dare say you have seen fly-brushes, little brooms, and such things, made of long, white, curled shavings, which, if they were not actually made in the Black Forest, were the work of some poor woman who came all the way from the "dear father land" to America. You must have heard, "Buy a broom."

On the other side of the woods, there are no more glass factories, no more red stockings.

The people have quite a different way of living, and make the most of their pines. Many of the men are charcoal-burners; but still more make a business of cutting the tallest, straightest trees, and floating them down the little streams into the River Neckar: from this they float into another river, running far down the country to the sea, where the pine logs are used to make masts for ships.

The raftsmen of the Black Forest wear brown linen jackets, black leather breeches, with wide, green suspenders strapped across the breast. But the pride of their hearts is in their boots, which truly are as big as it is possible to find on the earth: they reach more than a hand's-length above the knees of their long legs; and the men can step in water three feet deep without wetting a toe.

The people of the Schwarzwald are very hospitable, and welcome strangers in a friendly way. If one is sociable with them, there will be very likely some talk of the *spirits* of the pine woods; of the good little glassman, a foot high, who used to show himself—sharp hat, red stockings, and all—to their great-great-grandfathers, and make them rich in a trice; and also of Dutch Michael, a giant evil spirit, in boots three yards long, who tried how much mischief he could do. Many and many a story the children have about them; but, what is strange, neither the little glassman nor Dutch Michael ever show themselves now.

South of the Black Forest are many ridges of rather low mountains. Still farther east and south the land becomes more uneven, until we are altogether in the highlands of the Alps, with mountains all around, above, and below. This is a wild, beautiful country, covered with rich

and dress. What kind of country south of the Black Forest?

What is said of the Black Forest? What kind of people there? Tell all you can of the way they live

forests, but not unsettled as among the Rocky Mountains; for every road winding around the steep sides passes frequently some one of the many little villages or cottages that are scattered everywhere among the Alps. A cheerful village it is like to be, in a valley with a stream running through it, and shut in by mountains thickly wooded with beech trees, maples, and pines. Behind these green mountains, much farther off and higher, are the jagged tops of a more bare and rocky ridge; and still farther and higher than all rise peaks covered with snow.

Near the stream is the village, the low houses all built alike, their roofs covered with planks, kept in place by a number of large stones laid upon them. These roofs hang far over the gable-ends of the houses, and partly cover the little open balconies before the door or windows of the second floor; and these balconies are always painted some gay color, — yellow, blue, or red. In front of every house is a bench, where the men sit, and smoke pipes when their work is done. Somewhere in the village, there is sure to be a sort of public garden, or park, where the people sit in fine weather, and drink coffee and beer under the shady trees. There is a neat little church, and generally, a little way out of the village, one or two grand old stone buildings, whose queer turrets, or towers, covered with moss and ivy, and narrow, arched windows, with colored glass, are like nothing we see in this country. These belong to the great men of the place, and were built years and years ago.

There are many children in the mountain village; and, if we should ask the names of two

rosy little girls, they might answer, "The miller's Rosel and the carver's Crescenz;" for that is the way they call one another in this village of Ammergau.

And what do you think a *carver* is? If you have ever noticed the splinters of a bit of pine, you know that the wood is soft, and easy to cut, beside being smooth and white. Now, people living among pine woods have a habit of cutting bits of the soft wood with their knives, and often learn to make beautiful things; that is, cups, spoons, boxes, picture-frames, &c., carved over with birds, leaves, and flowers. Quite young boys can carve dolls and toys very prettily. Those who can carve best make a business of it as they grow up; and their work is sold from city to city, until we even have these things in America.

Beside the little girls, we may see some tall, good-looking young man, who has just come down from the higher Alps, where he has been at work. He has on a loose, gray jacket, bright-green waistcoat, and short, tight-fitting breeches, tied at the knees. His legs are covered with green and red checkered stockings, and his feet with heavy, nailed shoes; and he has a green felt hat, with a bunch of black cock-feathers in it. If it is Sunday or a holiday, he will have a bunch of gay flowers beside the feathers; and his breeches will be tied at the knees with bright-colored ribbons.

Seppel is a woodman, and has been with a party of men a couple of days' walk up the mountain. They took with them strong, sharp axes, and a bag filled with meal, cheese, butter, and salt, a shirt and pipes. They left the maples and chestnuts far behind them; and, once in the midst of the gloomy pine woods, they

What can you tell of a mountain village among the Alps?

What of the wood-carvers? Of the woodmen?

looked for some mountain torrent, built a rough shed, hung up their bags, and then went to work. They chose the tallest, straightest trees; their strong arms swung heavily; the blows of the axes fell with a clear, ringing sound far and wide; and there was soon a pile of logs, that grew bigger and bigger every day, until the rains came. Then they were thrown into the swollen stream, and left to float down to the nearest town, where they would be stopped by a dam, and sold for building.

The young woodmen and hunters on the mountains often fall in with a party of girls who have gone for a summer frolic to keep the cattle sent up to pasture. These young girls are called *sennerins*, and have rude little cabins to live in during the few weeks they are on the high Alp; and, indeed, they often have a merry time of it. And such bright, healthy girls they are! It is a pleasure to see them. They wear short, red, or flowered skirts, reaching above the ankle; coarse, blue stockings; bodices of black or dark-green stuff, laced up in front over a jacket of white, coarse linen, with large, full sleeves gathered in below the elbow; and a gay-colored handkerchief around the neck; beside a jaunty little straw hat, for these village girls, or peasants, never wear bonnets. We never see such a dress here: but the mountain girls wear it as their grandmothers did before them, and as their grandchildren will after them; for they have no change of fashion.

Beside the woodmen and the *sennerins*, there are charcoal-burners on the mountains, and chamois-hunters; and these people, who are mostly friends or acquaintances, have a pleas-

ant way of cheering from one party to another, with a clear, ringing shout, or long cry, called a *joddell*. It can be heard for miles; and a hundred echoes come from the mountains.

In this wild but pleasant mountain country, we are still far from the highest peaks of the Alps. There are dangerous paths leading to the snowy tops; and among the storms and glaciers, and great masses of falling snow, men are often frozen to death.

Far up on one of the highest mountain paths, there is a large building called The Monastery of St. Bernard. This is a house for priests or monks, who never marry, but live a great many together, and dress all alike. These monks of St. Bernard do a great deal of good in that dreary, lonely place. They have had for years fine, noble dogs, which are taught to go out with the monks in snow-storms to look for any persons who may be perishing with cold.

Travellers often lose their way when the path is covered with snow, and are found buried under the drifts. Sometimes they are quite dead; but often, when carried to the monastery, and rubbed before the great fire, they revive.

After once crossing the higher parts, the traveller finds the slopes on the other side of the mountains very beautiful. In the valleys are the loveliest lakes in the world, with little boats gliding about on their clear waters; gardens, and groves of fruit trees sloping down to the shores; beautiful country-houses, called *villas*, on the mountain sides; vineyards and villages in the larger valleys; old gray monasteries far up on higher peaks; and here and there, glittering high against the blue sky, the white, snow-covered tops.

Tell about the *sennerins*. What is a *joddell*? What shall we find higher up, near the mountain tops?

What is The Monastery of St. Bernard? What is found on the other side of the Alps?

LESSON XIX.

VOLCANOES.

VESUVIUS. — Volcanoes are scattered here and there in the great mountain chains. They are most numerous in the Andes and the southern part of the Rocky Mountains. In the south of Europe are two that have done great harm. One of these, called *Ætna*, is on the island of Sicily, and formerly had violent eruptions. The most dangerous volcano is *Vesuvius*, which stands on the shore of a lovely bay of the Mediterranean Sea. It has done great harm at different periods.

Once upon a time there stood a city at the foot of Mount *Vesuvius*. This city was famous for its beautiful baths; and people from the country around liked to go there sometimes to rest from business, and enjoy themselves.

At the end of each street, there was a charming fountain; and one might sit down by it, and have a delightful view of the sea, then as beautiful, as blue, and sunny as it is now.

On fine days, crowds might be seen lounging about in gay dresses of purple; while slaves passed up and down with splendid vases on their heads, filled with perfumes and scented waters. Some persons sat on marble benches, with small tables before them covered with wine, fruit, and flowers; for, in that pleasant climate, people like to be out of doors as much as possible.

Almost every house in that city was a palace; and every palace had a garden, where rich fruit hung from the trees, and fountains cooled the air, and made a pleasant sound; while from every shrub peeped out a marble image or a vase of flowers.

The walls were painted over with pictures, and the pillars hung round with wreaths of flowers. The seats were often bronzed and gilt, covered with rich, soft cushions: and, when the master gave a dinner-party, the guests lay down, or leaned among the cushions; and, while they drank and ate, slaves filled their golden cups with fine wines, or sang or danced before them.

One day, when such festivities were going on in the city, *Vesuvius* sent up a great smoke; and, in broad noonday, darkness black as night came over all. There was a frightful din of cries and groans, prayers and curses. The brother lost his sister, the husband his wife, the mother her child; for nothing could be seen but the flashes, which, every now and then, darted, like lightning, from the mountain. The earth trembled; the houses shook, and began to fall; the sea rolled back from the land; the air grew thick with showers of ashes; and then, with a tremendous noise, the boiling, hissing, steaming lava gushed out. The people fled; but some were struck down on the way. Those who returned a few days after found only a black, smoking plain, sloping to the sea, and covered with ashes. Down, down beneath was the lost city. The name of this city was *Pompeii*.

Nearly seventeen hundred years after, when its fate was almost forgotten, curious persons began to dig on the spot; and, lo! they found the buried city, with all its streets and palaces. There were skeletons of men, women, and children; and all kinds of jewels, furniture, and every thing just as it was so many years ago.

Another city near by, called *Herculaneum*, was destroyed at the same time, and buried so deeply beneath the lava, that only a little of it has been uncovered.

LESSON XIX. — Where are volcanoes mostly found? Where is *Ætna*? *Vesuvius*? Tell of the city that

was once near *Vesuvius*. What happened there? What other city was destroyed?

LESSON XX.

SOME OF THE RIVERS OF NORTH AMERICA.

YOU have already learned how useful rivers are ; and, if you see on a map that a large country has no rivers, you may be sure it is bare and desolate, with little growing there.

But still, rivers cannot always make a beautiful country ; for some flow where it is so cold all the year, that the frozen water is of no use, either to make things grow, or for boats to sail upon.

In North America, there are three large rivers.

1st, One flows north into the Arctic Ocean, called the Mackenzie, which is of little use, as it runs through the frozen zone.

2d, The St. Lawrence flows eastward into the Atlantic through a pleasant though quite a cold country. It makes a water road from several large lakes to the ocean ; and there are some handsome cities on its banks, also many small towns. Vessels and steamers go up and down all the time ; so that people and goods pass conveniently from town to town, and are taken in large ships to other countries.

3d, Of the three rivers, the greatest and most useful is the Mississippi, — the most useful for three reasons. First, Because it flows right through the middle of the continent, just where the people are farthest from the sea, and need the water most. Secondly, Because it flows from north to south for thousands of miles, through all sorts of climate and soils, from the pine woods at its source to the sugar plantations at its mouth ; and by means of it the different products can be exchanged. How many boats

are steaming up and down this great river ! and how many different things they carry backward and forward ! — lead from the mining regions of the north ; flour, corn, pork, and beef from the broad prairies and farming-lands of the middle region ; and also mules and horses from the fine grazing-lands. Still farther south we see whole boat-loads of cotton, and, farthest of all, sugar, molasses, and fruit, from the warm lands near the mouth of the river, beside the goods from abroad that come up in ships through the Gulf of Mexico.

How many things are exchanged by means of one river and its branches ! There are so many large streams running into the Mississippi from east and west, that they seem almost like giant fingers spreading out over every part of the country, and gathering every thing worth picking up far and near, and drawing it into the great river. And this is the third reason why the Mississippi is so useful. Of its branches, the Missouri and Arkansas are the longest from the west, and the Ohio from the east.

Beside these large rivers, there are many smaller ones, running from the east sides of the Alleghany Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean. These water all the strip of land between the mountains and the sea ; and many of them have good harbors at their mouths, and large cities on their banks. Some of the smaller ones toward the north have waterfalls, which are excellent for turning the wheels of mills and factories. I wonder if you have ever seen, in stores, calico or gingham marked *Merri-mack*, from the mills on that river, where it is made.

LESSON XX. — What rivers are of little use ? What three large rivers in North America ? Where is the Mackenzie ? What is said of the St. Lawrence ? What

of the Mississippi ? What large rivers run into the Mississippi from the west ? What from the east ? Where are other smaller rivers ? Why so useful ?

One of the largest of these rivers is the Hudson, in New York; a beautiful river, with towns along its banks, and large, handsome country-houses on the hill-sides.

And you can remember the Connecticut and the Potomac.

LESSON XXI.

RIVERS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

THERE are also three large rivers in South America, easily remembered, each flowing through its own particular kind of country. One thing you must understand, that, when we say such a river *waters* a country, we mean not only the river itself, but all the little streams that form it.

The most northern of these rivers is the Orinoco, which flows through a flat country called the *llanos*, or plains. There are but few trees, and no towns, until the land begins to rise in hills beyond the plains. This flat land is almost like a desert at one time of the year; afterward it rains for several months. The grass springs up thick and green, making good feeding for large herds of cattle; and the plainsmen, on their swift horses, dash after these herds with their *lassos*, and catch as many as they can. These plainsmen are dark and solemn-looking, with long black hair and beards, and live almost all the time on horseback.

You must not forget that this northern part of South America is hot, being near the equator; and so just the opposite of the northern part of North America. In the *llanos*, then, there is no winter; but the seasons change from wet to dry. Half the year it does not rain, and the

other half it rains every day. There are not, however, long rainy days such as we have here sometimes,—that would be dreadful,—but only a good, quick shower each day, always at the same time, wetting the ground well, and then clearing off as bright as ever.

Farther south, but still in the torrid zone, is the great Amazon, one of the largest rivers in the world, reaching quite across the continent from the Andes to the Atlantic Ocean. Instead of running from north to south like the Mississippi, it runs directly from west to east, all the way through the same kind of country; not rolling and rushing, as might be expected of such a mass of water, but creeping slowly, lazily, along the flat country which stretches far away on both sides.

These plains of the Amazon are not covered with grass, but with vast forests. In the hot, steaming air, the trees grow so large, that the smallest would seem monsters to you. These giant trees stand thick and close, for no axes have cleared there; and even the small spaces are filled with bushes all twined together, with vines winding in and out, and climbing up the great trunks, making them gay with flowers of every color. Many of these are air plants, living on the trees, with their roots hanging in the air. Far up, the leaves shut out the sun, and make a strange, dark shade. Thousands of bright parrots shriek in the branches, and troops of chattering monkeys pass among the leaves with a rush like wind; and every moment there is the smooth, slight rustle of the great blue lizards running up the trees.

Along the streams, and over the marshes, swarms of mosquitoes fill the air, and huge alligators lie lazily in the slimy mud.

Where is the Hudson? Connecticut? Potomac? Merrimack?

LESSON XXI.—How many large rivers in South

America? Where is the Orinoco? What can you say of the *llanos*? Where is the Amazon?



SOUTH AMERICAN FOREST.

So thick and rank and wild are the forests around the Amazon! and in the day so still, but for the chattering of birds, and crackling of rotten boughs! And withal how grand and beautiful, with trees and wonderfully colored birds and butterflies and flowers! Here are no houses, no towns, and no people, unless sometimes an Indian in his canoe, gliding in the open parts of the stream from some far-off village of huts. But the night, how terrible! No moonlight gets through the thick branches: it is dark, —utterly dark, except for the great fireflies that dart sparkling about. The parrots are asleep, and the monkeys still; but there are horrible glidings and hissings of serpents trailing around; and every little while through the live-long night come mighty roars of wild beasts

What about the forests of the Amazon? What are they called? Why is it difficult to settle there?

howling fiercely in the dark,—roars so loud and long, that the whole earth seems to shake with the sound.

These Amazon woods are called *selvas*; and people from Europe and America have gone sometimes to see if settlements could be made; for there are many dye-woods, gums, and other valuable things there, beside the rich ground, which could be cultivated if some of the trees were cut down. But that is no easy task. The climate is very unhealthy, and the horrible snakes and insects are very troublesome; so that while steamboats are puffing, mill-wheels whirling, and bridges building, on other rivers, the beasts have it all to themselves around the Amazon.

The only other very large river in South America is the La Plata, which is farther south

Where is the La Plata?

than the Amazon, in the south temperate zone, where the weather is something like our own, though still not so cold in the winter. West of the La Plata are plains called *pampas*, that reach to the mountains. They are covered with clover and thistles. Early in the season, it is beautiful to see the herds of fine cattle feeding on the fresh clover and grass; but, later, the whole plain is a forest of thistles,—high enough to hide a man.

On the other side of the river, the country is hilly and pleasant, and there are several large cities.

LESSON XXII.

SOME OF THE RIVERS OF EUROPE.

For the same reason that the mountains in Europe are in short ridges, the rivers are short, and flow in different directions. But there is one long river in the east, called the Volga; and another is the Danube, that you will find beginning among the Alps, and running east into the Black Sea.

The Rhine, in the west of Europe, is one of the most beautiful rivers in the world; and the people who live near it love it dearly. It runs through a mountain country, beautiful and thickly settled. All along the banks are pretty villages; and every little while a great city spreads out in a wider valley, with many queer-looking old church steeples rising between the hill tops. Between and around the villages, the hill sides and slopes near the river are covered with vineyards fresh and green. These vineyards are fields of grape vines, planted in rows, and carefully twined on poles.

What are the *pampas*? Into what ocean do the rivers of South America run? Why do no rivers flow west into the Pacific?

Often travellers sailing up the Rhine in the right season may see the country people, in their bright, gay dresses, gathering the grapes.

But the strangest sight on the Rhine, to us, would be certain great, gray piles of stone buildings, called *castles*, on the tops of the steep, high peaks, rising from the banks of the river, or at some distance from it. Some of these castles were built hundreds of years ago, in dangerous, fighting times, when those who were strongest took care of themselves, and those who were able built strong places to live in; choosing some high, rough spot where it would be hard for enemies to reach them.

So the old castles were made with strong, high walls, narrow windows, heavy, iron doors, court-yards for men and horses, places for guns, and loop-holes to peep through; and there was no end of the long passages, narrow stairways, great halls, high chambers to hold the ladies safely, and deep, dark cellars, sometimes for wine and beer, sometimes for prisons.

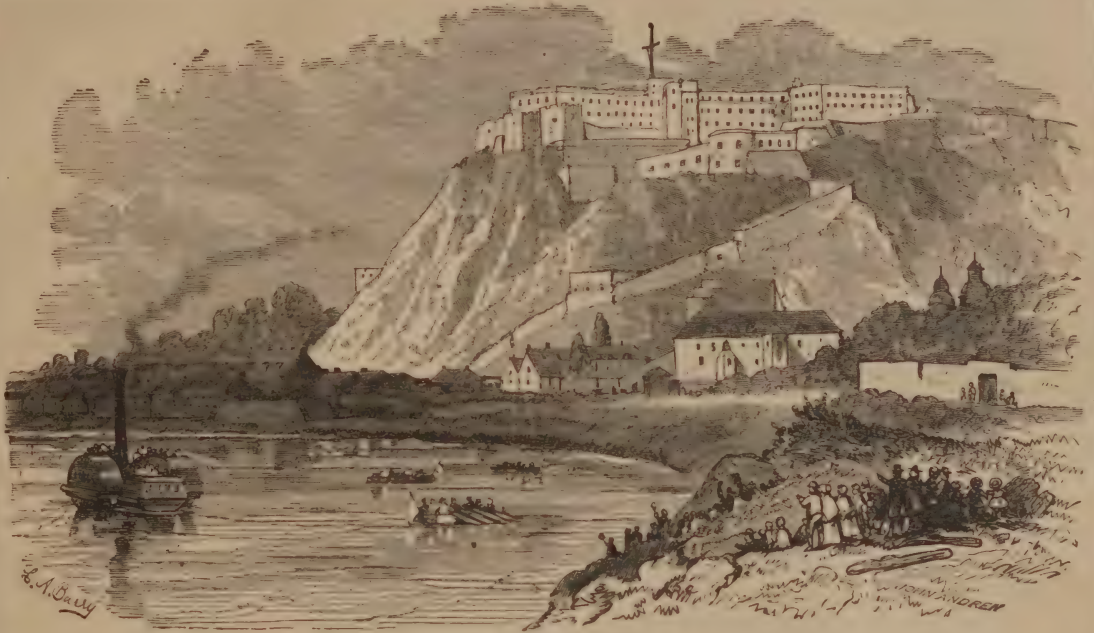
All that kind of living is over now; and many of the castles are only old, gray ruins, overgrown with moss and vines, looking grim and dark and silent, far up above the green vineyards and pleasant villages.

Many boats sail up and down the Rhine; and people from other countries often like a summer sail upon its waters.

Not very far from the Rhine is the River Elbe, running north-west into the North Sea.

In England, there is a river called the Thames, that you will often hear of; not because it is a great river, for it is not very long, compared

LESSON XXII. — Why are the rivers in Europe shorter than those in America? Which are the longest? What is said of the Rhine? What are castles? Why are no castles built now? Where is the Elbe? What river in England?



CASTLE ON THE RHINE.

with the rivers of America. Though it runs through a pleasant country, dotted with towns and country-houses, with pretty lawns sloping to the water, the Thames is not so beautiful as some other rivers; but it is in one of the best known countries in the world, and the great city of London is on its banks.

LESSON XXIII.

RIVERS OF AFRICA.

THE NILE.—Look now in the north-east part of Africa, and there, in a country called Egypt, you will find a river running north into the Mediterranean Sea. This is the Nile; and it is one of the most remarkable rivers in the world.

What is said of the Thames?

LESSON XXIII. — What large river in Egypt?

You will often read of it for several reasons,—because of a great people who lived near it long ago; because of large, splendid cities on its banks; because of more than one terrible battle fought there; and, most of all, because it is a very strange river. For a great while, nobody knew where it came from; and its true source was found only very lately, in a great lake far away among the high mountains at the south.

The Nile flows through a long, narrow valley, and there is no rain all the year round,—not a drop of rain; and yet the land around is rich and green, and the crops of grain never fail. Often, indeed, when there has been a scarcity in the neighboring countries, people have sent for grain to the banks of the Nile.

But grain cannot grow without water; and

Why should it be remembered? What kind of a country does the Nile flow through?

the land would be dry and bare, like the Great Desert near, if it were not for what happens to the Nile every year.

Though it does not rain in the valley of Egypt, it rains hard far to the south, where the little streams begin that make the Nile. There, among some high mountains, the rain pours, and the water rushes down in torrents, swollen by the melting snows from the high peaks. So in the rainy season the water from all the little mountain streams is forced into the Nile; making it rise along its whole length, even for hundreds of miles beyond where rain falls. Higher and higher it rises, until the water flows over the banks on both sides, covering the fields far and wide. After some days, the water sinks again, and leaves the earth—a wide space for miles on each side of the river—nothing but soft mud. Then the farmers come out with great rejoicing, making a festival of planting their grain, which they may do without the trouble of ploughing; for they have only to scatter it in the soft mud, where it covers itself, and keeps wet for some time. In such a hot climate, it soon sprouts; and, in a short time, the harvest is ready to be gathered.

The people make many canals across the country, by which they carry the water to a great distance from the river, and manage so as to pour it over the fields as they need it. In this way they raise three crops in a year, in some places.

In the slimy mud, on the edge of the river, creep huge, horrible-looking creatures, called *crocodiles*. They are like giant lizards, with their great feet, scaly backs, and long rows of big teeth in a monstrous mouth, that can easily

take in a man. You may think how people dislike and fear them.

There is another large animal often seen standing in the shallow parts of the Nile; not so horrible and dangerous as the crocodile, but ugly enough. It is called *hippopotamus*,—a long, hard word, which only means river horse.

There is another large river in the west of Africa, called the Niger; and many smaller streams run into the Atlantic and into the Indian Ocean. It is not known yet exactly what is in the middle part of the continent.

LESSON XXIV.

RIVERS IN ASIA.

THERE are three large rivers in the northern part of Asia,—the Lena, Yenisei, and Obe; but as these all flow into the Arctic Ocean, through a cold, dreary country, they are of little use.

There are also three rivers flowing east into the Pacific,—the Amoor, Yang-tse-Kiang, and Hoang-Ho. Very queer names, you will say; and it is a queer country they run through, crowded with queer people. You will hear more of them by and by, and how men live in boats on the Yang-tse-Kiang.

Running into the bays of the Indian Ocean are several other large rivers, some of them rushing down from the Himalaya Mountains at a furious rate. The Ganges is the largest.

In the south-western part of Asia, there are two rivers that you will often read of,—the Tigris and Euphrates. There are not only large cities now on their banks, full of busy people trad-

What happens to the Nile every year? How is grain planted? Why are canals made? What animals live in the Nile? What other large river in Africa?

LESSON XXIV.—What three rivers in the north of Asia? What ones run east into the Pacific? What other rivers in Asia?

ing with the caravans passing to and fro, but on the plains around are ruins of old cities built long, long ago.

MAP QUESTIONS.

(See Map No. 2.)

Where is the Mississippi? The Amazon?
Where is the Nile? La Plata? St. Lawrence?
What are the chief rivers in Europe?
What river in the north of North America?
Where is the Orinoco?
Where are the Yang-tse-Kiang and Hoang-Ho?
Where are the Lena, Yenisei, and Ob?
Where is the River Thames?
Where is the Rhine?

LESSON XXV.

GRAND DIVISIONS DESCRIBED.

NORTH AMERICA. — North America is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Atlantic, and on the west by the Pacific. (See map on page 95.)

The waters of these oceans run into the coast, and make Baffin's Bay, Hudson's Bay, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Massachusetts Bay, Delaware Bay, Chesapeake Bay, Gulf of Mexico, and Gulf of California.

The broadest part of North America lies about the Northern Ocean, and it narrows down almost to a point toward the equator; so that most of the countries are either very cold, or mild and pleasant. Only a small part is in the hot zone.

The Rocky Mountains run from north to south through the western part; and, in the east, there are lower, smaller mountains, called the Alleghanies.

LESSON XXV. — How is North America bounded? What gulfs and bays around it? Where is the largest part of North America? What mountains? What rivers?

RIVERS. — The Mackenzie River, and other smaller ones, flow toward the north into the Arctic waters.

The St. Lawrence, Hudson, and several other quite large rivers, flow into the Atlantic Ocean.

The Mississippi, with its large branches, runs south into the Gulf of Mexico.

The Columbia, and some smaller rivers, run west into the Pacific Ocean.

Several of the largest lakes in the world are in North America, — Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, and, farther north, Great Slave and Great Bear Lakes.

Most of the northern part of North America belongs to the English, and is called British America. Alaska, in the north-west corner, settled by the Russians, has lately been bought by the United States. Greenland, on the north-east, belongs to the Danes. These countries are very cold, and many parts are covered with snow. The middle part of the continent is our own, containing the United States and Territories, and is the most pleasant part. Mexico is in the southern part, and reaches down into the hot zone.)

(SOUTH AMERICA. — South America is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the east by the Atlantic, and on the west by the Pacific.

The coast is not cut into by the water, like that of North America; and there are no large bays.

The larger part of South America lies about the equator: therefore most of the countries are hot, and always green. The southern point reaches to the Southern Ocean, and is cold and

What lakes? What countries? Give the whole account of North America. How is South America bounded? What bays and gulfs? Where is the broadest part of South America.

dreary. Vessels passing round this point are sometimes dashed to pieces by blocks of floating ice.

The high, long chain of the Andes Mountains runs along the west coast; and in the east there are some short, low chains, called the Brazilian Mountains.

There are three large rivers in South America, running through great, flat plains.

The Orinoco is in the north, and winds about, through its broad, grassy plains, into the Atlantic.

The Amazon is one of the largest rivers in the world, and flows from the Andes, through many hundred miles of forest land, into the Atlantic.

The La Plata is farther south, and also runs into the Atlantic.

South America was found by the Spaniards. People from Spain and Portugal came over long ago, and settled in different places. At first, they formed colonies; but, after a while, these became independent countries, or states. The people still speak Spanish or Portuguese, just as we speak the same language that our great-great-grandfathers brought from England to North America.

The largest cities are Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres on the east coast, Lima near the Pacific, Valparaiso on the west coast; and among the mountains, Bogota, Caraccas, and Quito.

LESSON XXVI.

GRAND DIVISIONS DESCRIBED.

EUROPE.—Europe is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by Asia, on the south by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. (See map on page 62.)

What mountains? What rivers? How was South America settled? What are the largest cities? Give the whole account of South America.

These waters make the Black Sea, Archipelago, Adriatic Sea, Bay of Biscay, North Sea, Baltic Sea, and White Sea.

The chains of mountains cannot be so long as those of America; but there are more of them. The Ural Mountains are between Russia and Asia, the Apennines run through Italy, the Pyrenees are between France and Spain, and the Alps—the highest of all the mountains—run through the southern part of the continent.

The Volga and some other large rivers flow through Russia. The beautiful River Rhine and the Elbe run north-west into the North Sea. The great city of Paris is on the River Seine, in France. The River Rhone is also in France, and the Thames in England. The Danube runs east, through the south of Europe, into the Black Sea.

There are many beautiful lakes among the mountains; but they are quite small.

Europe is the smallest grand division. None of it is in the hot zone; but the greater part is warm enough to be very pleasant, and even in the northern part it is not so cold as in British America.

The eastern half is taken up by Russia. The other principal countries are Turkey, Austria, Prussia, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. England, Scotland, and Ireland are always considered as countries of Europe, though really they are islands off the west coast.

London and Paris are the greatest cities of the world. Rome is famous for paintings and statues, and for ruins of splendid buildings of old times. Naples is a city of Italy, near the volcano Vesuvius; and Venice, in the northern

LESSON XXVI.—How is Europe bounded? What bays and gulfs? What mountains? What rivers? What countries? What are the largest cities?

part, is built on little islands in the water. Marseilles is in France, on the Mediterranean coast. Madrid is the capital of Spain, Edinburgh the capital of Scotland, and Dublin of Ireland. St. Petersburg is in the northern part of Russia, and Moscow is farther south.

ASIA. — Asia is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Pacific, on the south by the Indian Ocean, and on the west by Europe.

The bays and seas around it are, Sea of Kamtschatka, Sea of Okhotsh, Sea of Japan, Yellow Sea, China Sea, Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea, and Caspian Sea.

There are four great mountain chains running across from east to west. The highest and most southern chain is the Himalaya. The Altai Mountains are farthest north. Beside these, there are some short chains in the south-west; and the Ural Mountains run between Asia and Europe. (See map on page 74.)

Three large rivers, the Lena, Obe, and Yenisei, flow north through the great plain of Siberia. The Yang-tse-Kiang and Hoang-Ho flow eastward, through China, into the Pacific Ocean; and running southward into the Indian Ocean are the Ganges, Indus, Tigris, and Euphrates.

All the northern part of Asia is a great plain, divided from the European plain by the Ural Mountains. It belongs to the Russians, and is sometimes called Russia in Asia, instead of Siberia. The middle part of Asia is a large desert of sand, shut in by mountains, where tribes of wandering Tartars live. China is in the eastern part; and Hindostan, or India, is south of the Himalaya Mountains. England governs India;

and there is a great deal of trade between the two countries. Arabia is a large peninsula in the south-west corner of Asia, where it joins Africa.

Palestine, or the Holy Land, lies along the east coast of the Mediterranean Sea, north of Arabia; and all through that part of Asia are places spoken of in the Bible.

The city of Jerusalem is there; and farther east, in Turkey, is the beautiful city of Damascus. Mecca is in Arabia. Calcutta is a large city in India. Pekin and Canton are Chinese cities.

AFRICA. — Africa is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, on the east by the Indian Ocean, and on the west by the Atlantic. There are three ridges of mountains running from east to west,—the Atlas in the north, the Kong Mountains in the western part, and the Snow Mountains in South Africa. The Lupata Mountains run along the east coast. (See map, p. 86.)

There are two or three large rivers. The Nile runs through the north-eastern part of Africa into the Mediterranean. The Niger is in the west, and flows into the Atlantic; and a large river has been found in the interior of Africa called the Zambesi.

The northern part of Africa belongs to Arabs, or Moors. Egypt, one of the oldest countries in the world, is in the north-east. The Negro tribes live along the east and west coasts; and the southern point belongs to the English.

The interior of Africa is not very well known. There is an immense desert towards the north; and some new traveller every little while tells something about new forests, lakes, rivers, and tribes of negroes.

How is Asia bounded? What bays and gulfs? What mountains? What rivers? What of the different countries? Where are some of the cities? How is Africa

bounded? What mountains? What rivers? What is said of Africa? Give the whole account of Europe. Of Asia. Of Africa.

PART THIRD.

LESSON I.

COUNTRIES AND NATIONS.

You know that in all these different lands on the surface of the earth there live many millions of people. These people must find food for themselves, and clothes, and often comforts and pleasures; but, if you will think a moment, you will see that they cannot all have the same kind of clothes and food: each one will need what is suitable for him in his own home. What kind of clothes should you think were needed in the frozen lands near the north pole? Warm clothes, you say. True; and the very best thing for keeping one warm is fur. You often see ladies wear fur tippets and muffs here in the winter. God has ordered every thing rightly; so that the animals in such lands have fur-covered skins, some strong and coarse, others soft and fine. And of these skins the people make coats, caps, and boots, to keep their bodies from the biting frost. But, in hot countries, such clothes would be very uncomfortable; and there men soon learn to make something light and thin to wear.

It is just so with food. Where the weather is cold, the blood must be heated by eating strong food; and the people who wear furs live altogether on meat, eating quantities of fat from whales, seals, and other animals that live there. But, if persons in hot climates eat much meat,

they soon sicken and die. God has therefore given them grain, vegetables, and fruits to live upon: and the hotter the country, the more cool, juicy fruits there are; so that the very poorest people may have them.

In different lands, there is also different work for men to do; and they must have very different habits and ways of living. Very far north, in the cold, they pass their days in hunting such animals as are needed constantly both for food and clothes. Each man must have skin coats, boots, caps, and beds for himself, his wife, and his children; for they all dress much alike. And he must also get plenty of meat for them to eat, and oil to burn in their lamps. Men who are born near the sea will be apt to fish, or to sail over the waters trading. These love the great, blue ocean. People among the mountains will keep goats and sheep for their wool; or will be miners, and dig for iron, lead, gold, or coal. Those in rich, level lands plant grain to make flour or meal for themselves and others. Cotton and flax grow in some countries, and are sold to make cloth for thousands of people. Everywhere men must do something to live; and what they do will depend a good deal, you see, on the country they happen to live in. And so they all help each other by exchanging the things found in the different parts of the earth.

There is another reason why people are very

LESSON I. — What must people find for themselves? Why do people have different food and clothes? What kinds are proper for cold places?

For hot places? How does the work differ in different lands? What is the difference between civilized people and savages?

different: it is that some have learned much more than others. Savages, or ignorant people, who have no books, churches, schools, factories, music, nor pictures, care for nothing but eating, hunting, or fighting, and only know how to make a few clothes of skins, or plain, coarse cloth. But men often go on learning more and more, finding out one thing after another, until they can build large, fine houses of brick or stone, instead of little huts, to live in. The cotton spinners improve constantly, until we have fine muslins and pretty calicoes, instead of coarse, plain cloth. Thousands of beautiful as well as useful things are made; and children are taught to read, sing, and dance. All this learning is called *civilization*, and such people are said to be *civilized*; but, if they know nothing of all these things, they are *savage* or *barbarous*.

All the people living together, speaking the same language, and having the same habits, make up what we call a *nation*. The part of the world that belongs to any one nation is called its *country*, and no other people has a right to it. Every country and nation has its own name, and you will find a number of countries in each of the great continents. Some of these countries, or states, are large and powerful; others are very small.

LESSON II.

GOVERNMENT.

WHAT happens when a man in this town, or in any other town, steals, or kills people, or does any bad thing? He is put in jail, you say. Yes; but whose business is it to see that he is caught and punished? If each of us tried to punish every one who troubles us, there would be nothing

but quarrelling all the time, and the strongest would have their way against the weakest.

People found out long ago that they could not live happily, or work quietly, or improve in any way, except by joining together and protecting one another, agreeing to obey certain rules or laws good for all. But there must be persons to find out what laws are good for all, and to see that no man breaks them. So, while merchants are buying and selling, and doctors visiting the sick, and carpenters building houses, some men are chosen to take care that no one shall be disturbed, and to find out the best ways of making the country rich, and pleasant to live in. This is called *governing* a country or nation; and each nation has its own way of governing. In some, such as our own, the highest ruler is called a *president*, and is chosen by the people. Some countries are ruled by *kings* and *queens*, who are not chosen by the people. The same man is king as long as he lives; and after him his son must be the next king, whether he is liked or not. For this reason, it has often happened that the rulers of a nation, instead of being wise, good men, as they should be, have been bad or silly, and so have made their people poor and unhappy. In old times, kings were more powerful than they are now; but people have learned better, and do not give them so much power.

There is still one part of the world where the kings, who are called *sultans* or *caliphs*, can have pretty much their own way. In some wild, uncivilized countries, the different tribes have *chiefs*, who lead them in fighting, which is their chief occupation.

Beside these great rulers of nations, there are many others who help the kings or presidents, — judges, governors, and other officers.

What is a nation? A country?

LESSON II. — Why must all nations have a govern-

ment? What is the ruler of our country called? What names have rulers in other countries? Tell what you can of them.



Here is a map for you to study to-day, and then I have something to tell you about the different countries; for you know that there are several of these countries in each of the great continents.

This map shows all the land and water of our round world.

The blue color represents the water, the buff the lowlands, and the white the highlands; the black marks the mountain chains. This is a very useful map for you to study, because you can see where all the pleasant river valleys and high table lands are, and what countries have the same climate.

LESSON III.

MAP QUESTIONS.

Which three grand divisions touch the Arctic Ocean ?
 Which three are toward the Antarctic Ocean ?
 What part of North America is very cold ?
 What kind of countries do you think we shall find there ?
 Is the southern part of North America cold or hot ?
 In what part of North America are the countries pleasant ?
 What part of South America is hottest ?
 What sort of country should you suppose that narrow southern point of South America to be ? Why ?
 In what parts of North and South America will the countries be mountainous ? Where are the lowlands ?
 In what part of Asia shall we find hot countries ?
 In what part of Europe are warm, pleasant countries ?
 What are the coldest parts of Europe and Asia ?
 Is the greatest part of Africa hot or cold ?
 Is any part of Africa cold ? Why ?
 What parts of Asia are flat ? What parts of Europe ?
 What parts of Africa ? What parts of each are mountainous ?
 What waters touch Asia ? Europe ? America ?
 What grand division west from North America ?
 What east from South America ?
 Where is Australia ?
 What large island country belongs to Europe ?
 What large island country belongs to Asia ? (Japan.)
 Which have the most cold, snowy lands, the northern or southern grand divisions ?

LESSON IV.

ABOUT GREECE.

On the next page is a map of Europe alone, taken out from the rest of the world, and made large, so that you may find the different countries marked on it. Long, long ago, when there were no white men in America, no towns, no roads,

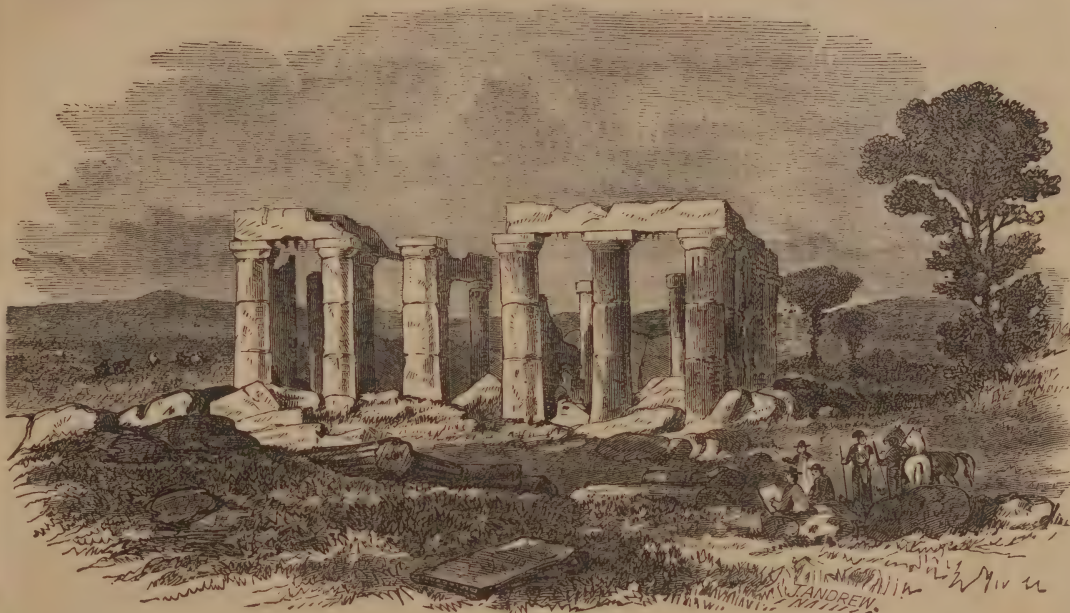
only the wild Indians hunting deer and buffalo through the thick woods, and when people in the Old World had no idea that there was another continent on the other side of the world, there were two nations in the south of Europe who already had palaces, fine temples, roads, and cities, and lived in great power and splendor. These people were the Greeks and Romans ; and you may find their countries in the south of Europe, almost surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea. The home of the Greeks was Greece, and never was there a more beautiful home. The whole country is cut up by small ridges of mountains or hills, with charming valleys between, watered by many little rivers, and shaded with groves of dark, old olive trees, bearing the little fruit that makes our sweet oil.

This was before Christ was born on the earth ; and these old-time Greeks were not Christians, but worshipped a great many different gods. They built temples for these gods, and made statues, that is, human forms, out of marble, to represent each god and goddess. The greatest of these gods was named *Jupiter* ; and there were many statues and temples for him all over the land. *Neptune* was the god of the sea ; and, when men were going to sea, they offered a sacrifice, and made gifts to him, that they might have a safe voyage. There was a god of war called *Mars*, and soldiers prayed to him before a battle. If they conquered their enemies, they often brought rich gifts of gold cups or vases, and other things, for the temple. Even poor people offered such gifts as they could ; for they imagined that this was goodness, and many of them really believed that the gods could enjoy the presents. But I rather

LESSON IV. — Who were the old Greeks and Romans ?
 What is said of Greece ?

What was the religion of the Greeks ? Mention some of their gods.





GRECIAN VIEW.

think the priests, or people who took care of the temples, had the gifts; since we know there were really no such gods. *Vulcan* was the god of fire; and this is why burning mountains were called volcanoes. The people thought he made swords and armor for the gods.

It was a strange idea of the Greeks, that their gods loved, hated, married, and fought, just like human beings. Even this sort of worship made them less rude than many nations around them. They loved beautiful things, such as pictures, statues, fine buildings, &c., more than the surrounding nations. A few of their statues have been kept and admired ever since, and no finer ones are made now.

They often had public games or races in honor of some god, when all the Greeks came

from every part of the land to the sacred groves; and there the most active young men ran races on foot, or in chariots drawn by four or six horses. Those who won were crowned with wreaths of myrtle leaves, and verses were sung in their praise. The chief of these were called the Olympic games, held in honor of their great Jupiter. You will read all about them some time; for there are books full of stories about these brave, beauty-loving, song-making Greeks of the old times.

They were very particular about their children. Sons were brought up strictly; taught to be brave, and to love their country more than life. They were made to practise running, boxing, and leaping, that their limbs might

Did that kind of religion do them any good?

What games had they? What is said of their children?

grow strong and active. But the best of all was the great respect they were taught to feel for their parents and aged persons. Young lads were allowed to sit in company with old men, to hear wise words, and learn to rule the country; but they never thought of speaking, or getting in the way. Often the wise men taught in the streets; and some of those lessons have been kept safely ever since, so that now our own boys learn them.

But what has become of these Greeks? There is the country, with the same hills, the same blue sky and sea, the same olive groves, and the same mild, pleasant air, but not the same people. People still live there, and they are called Greeks; but we think or hear little of them. The fine, brave men of old times began at last to quarrel among themselves; and then they were conquered, their beautiful temples were destroyed, and statues carried off; and now their glory and power are gone.

You must find Athens on the map; for that was their great city, and strangers visit it to see the parts of fine buildings still standing.

You see that Greece is almost cut into two parts by the sea running up into the land. Just on this narrow neck of land is another large city, once rich and gay. This is Corinth; and you will remember it, for there are two letters in our New Testament, which St. Paul wrote to the Corinthians after he had been there, and persuaded some of them to be Christians.

As the Greeks had such a small country, they often went off in companies, as the English have done since, and made new towns for themselves all along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea.

What of Greece in our time? Where is Athens? What do you know about Corinth? Where did the Greeks build other cities?

MAP. QUESTIONS.

What water east of Greece? What water west?
What country north? What sea south?
Where is Athens? Corinth?

LESSON V.

ABOUT ITALY.

WEST of Greece is a long, narrow country, somewhat in the shape of a boot, which is called Italy. On the west coast of this Italy is the city of Rome; and there lived the Romans, who spoke the Latin language, that is still taught in our schools.

This city was begun so very long ago, that it is not easy to get the exact history of it; and you will read all manner of stories about it, quite as wonderful as fairy tales. Certain it is, that this was the home of bold, strong men, who thought fighting the only thing worth doing; and so they went on making slaves of their neighbors, and taking towns, until they got pretty much all the land that lies around the Mediterranean Sea. As this was most of the earth then known, Rome was called the mistress of the world; and the Romans became proud boasters, thinking every thing and everybody were made for their use. All this time they had not cared so much for beautiful things as the Greeks, and thought only of war. Many kings of small tribes paid them large sums of money every year; and thousands of men and women of different nations were slaves to them.

At last, when they became so rich and powerful, living luxuriously, and wearing fine clothes, they did not fight so well; and the young nobles,

LESSON V. — Where is Italy? What is said of Rome? What kind of people were the old Romans?

instead of loving their country as their grandfathers had done, thought only of getting gold to spend, and of abusing the people.

The emperors who ruled the people could not rule themselves, and were often very bad men. Some of these emperors were so cruel and wicked, that they were more like wild beasts than men, and sometimes killed their brothers, friends, or even parents.

The people at last got tired of such doings; and the soldiers began to take things into their own hands, and appoint the rulers.

At last, the conquered nations, finding out that the terrible Romans did not fight so well as formerly, refused to pay more money, and took back many of their towns. And, worse than all, down rushed whole nations of rude, bold savages from the north of Europe and Asia, overrunning Italy, and destroying its cities, with palaces, libraries, books, &c.; and now the Latin language is not spoken. But it took very many years for all this to happen; and in that time there were many wise and good Romans,— brave generals, good teachers, doctors, and writers. Some of their books have been kept, as some of the Greek books were, and are still read.

The Romans had many of the same gods as the Greeks, with temples, statues, and festivals.

The people in Italy are now called Italians, and speak another language. They are not powerful as the old Romans were.

Travellers like to visit Italy to see the ruins of the old palaces and temples that are still standing; and many of the finest statues and pictures in the world are at Rome. There are other reasons why people from distant lands

like to go to Italy. It is one of the most beautiful countries in the world. The weather is mild and pleasant. There are charming valleys with lakes, and lovely little streams. Along the hillsides, among the lakes and woods, are handsome country houses and gardens, beside pretty villages, and old, gray castles far up on the cliffs.

There are many large, beautiful cities. One of these is Florence; and on the west coast you will find a city called Naples, built on one of the most beautiful bays in the world. Just in sight of Naples is the volcano of Vesuvius, whose eruptions have often destroyed towns and farms around. It is almost always smoking, and often throws out ashes and stones. You will remember we have already spoken of two cities which were covered up by ashes or streams of burning lava in the time of the old Romans.

In the northern part of Italy is a strange city called Venice, built in the midst of the water, on many little islands. A great many of the streets are of water; and, instead of carriages, people use little boats, called *gondolas*. It would seem strange to us to sail up and down these water-streets; and very charming, on a moonlight night, to be gliding smoothly along while the boatmen sing as they row.

LESSON VI.

ABOUT FRANCE.

NORTH-WEST of Italy is a large, fine country that you often hear of; for it belongs to the French people, and we have a great deal of commerce with them. Our boys and girls study

What of some of their emperors? What happened to the Romans at last? What of their books and religion? What are the people of Italy now called? What is said

of them? Why do travellers like to visit Italy? Where is Florence? Naples? Venice? Vesuvius?

LESSON VI. — What country north-west of Italy?

French in school; and even some of you little ones are already learning a few words of the language that comes naturally to the children in France.

We visit them, read their books, follow their fashions, and trade with them. You would never guess how many things that you see almost every day have been brought across the ocean from this far-off France.

Do you not often see in the dry-goods stores shelves filled with muslins, chintz, or delaines, covered with bunches of tiny, gay-colored flowers, or charming little vines, or graceful leaves? It is almost certain that the prettiest and finest were made in France; for the people there seem to have such beautiful fancies, and know how to match colors so nicely, that ladies always like their articles best.

There will probably be in the same stores long rows of flat, paper boxes full of beautiful embroideries, generally called "French work." While the French factories are making yards of muslins and chintz, hundreds of poor French women in the narrow, dirty streets of large towns are busy, working beautiful vines and clusters of flowers on fine cambric.

In another row of boxes, there are, perhaps, soft kid gloves and handsome fans. French gloves and French fans are always liked the best everywhere. Almost all our silks, and much of our elegant jewelry, come from France. Beside all these things, our finest wines, perfumes, and articles of the toilet, are made there.

On far the greater part of French goods is found the name "Paris," which is the great city of France. And a great city it is; one of the largest and best known in the world. There

are so many streets, so crowded, and so long, that you could never walk half through them. There are splendid palaces for the emperor and empress, grand old churches, public gardens with flowers and fountains where people walk or ride, large halls where beautiful pictures are hung, and museums where all sorts of strange things are kept. There is also a place called the "Garden of Plants," where they have gathered strange or beautiful trees and flowers from all parts of the world.

The houses in Paris are built several stories high; and it is the custom for three or four families to live in one house. On the ground-floor are shops; on the first floor live the wealthy gentlemen; above these, the families of merchants, tradespeople, &c.; and in the garrets, workmen and poor sewing-women. The great staircase going from the bottom to the top of the house is like a street, all the different lodgers having to pass up and down.

You may find Paris on the River Seine, and then may look for Bordeaux on the western coast. It is from Bordeaux that claret, and boxes of prunes, are sent.

Marseilles is the chief seaport on the Mediterranean.

The greater part of France is rich and beautiful, with hills and pretty valleys, small rivers watering the land, and handsome cities and villages scattered over all the country.

It is beautiful to see the vineyards on the sunny slopes, with the ripe grapes hanging in clusters on every vine. The grape vines are not spread out as we see them in gardens here; but whole fields are planted in rows; and the vines are twined around poles stuck in the ground a

What have we to do with France? What is its great city? What is said of it? Of its houses?

Where is Bordeaux? What comes from there? Where is Marseilles?



GRAPE GATHERING.

little distance apart, so that the grapes may turn to the sun, and be easily gathered. At a certain time of the year, when the grapes are ripe, all the country people turn out, — men, women, and children, — and have a great merry-making, gathering them to make wine. This is called the *vintage*; and you may be sure the young people look forward to it with longing hearts, as well they may, for indeed we should enjoy the fun ourselves. Early in the morning, people are seen hurrying from farms and villages with large baskets; young girls meet together, laughing and chatting as they go; old men lean on their sticks, and hobble out to see the sport; and children run about dancing and shouting. The short, bright-colored skirts and jaunty little hats of the girls look gay among the vines; and every face is smiling.

What is said of the vineyards? Tell about the vintage.

The grapes are gathered in baskets, and emptied into great heavy wagons, that go rolling along the roads, piled up with rich purple bunches, until they reach the place where they are to be crushed. There the great quivering, dripping load is toppled over into a huge tub, or trough; and then strong, stout, bare-legged men jump in, and tramp all over the beautiful grapes, crushing the juice out until it is like a purple lake. "How dirty!" you say. Well, it seems so; but it is said that the juice cannot be pressed out in any other way, without bruising the skin and seed, and thus giving a bad taste to the wine.

France has always been one of the most powerful nations of the world. The emperor who now rules in France is Louis Napoleon.

How is wine made? Who is the Emperor of France?

MAP QUESTIONS.

What water south of France? What water north-west?
Where is Paris? What river is it on? Where is Bordeaux?

Where is Marseilles? What countries touch France?
What mountains south of France? What country beyond the mountains?

LESSON VII.

SPAIN.

You see on the map a narrow passage of water separating the south-west corner of Europe from Africa. This is the Strait of Gibraltar; and on both coasts rise huge cliffs of rock, making a great gate, through which vessels sail from the Atlantic Ocean into the Mediterranean Sea.

Long ago, some of the Moors, or people in the north of Africa, crossed this strait to look for a new home. They did not have to go far; for, just where they landed on the coast of Europe, they found a beautiful valley, with hills, plains, groves of trees, and an abundance of little streams running into one of the prettiest rivers in the world. The climate was mild, never too hot nor too cold, and suited for oranges, olives, and many other fruits.

Here they settled in the southern part of the country which we now call Spain. You will like to learn about these Moors one of these days,—how they were the very people to enjoy beautiful things of all kinds, and went to work to make that pleasant country still more beautiful. Soon groves of olive and orange trees, roads, towns, and gardens, appeared over all the land. They built a large city called Granada,

and in it were magnificent palaces. One of these, called the Alhambra, is standing to this day, though cobblers and porters live in the rooms where the Moorish kings used to command. The halls were carved and ornamented, and the gardens made delightful with fountains, fragrant shrubs, and gay birds. Here the rich, brave Moors lived happily with their wives and daughters, who were often very beautiful.

But they were years in settling the country; and all the while the people north of them, who were mostly Christians, had become more and more powerful, till at last nearly all the country was governed by the Spanish rulers, Ferdinand and Isabella.

This king and queen did not like the idea of having such a proud, powerful people as the Moors in the same country with them, especially in the best part of it. And, beside, they thought it dreadful to be so near such *infidels*, as they called them; for the Moors did not believe in Christ, but had a religion of their own.

The Spanish lords and gentlemen, or *knight*s as they were called in those days, were always finding excuses for skirmishing with the Moors: and at last Ferdinand and Isabella went down with a great army, and, after much fighting, conquered them; and, long afterward, they were driven from the country. There are still many stories, among the people who live in the old ruined Moorish halls, of the times when the beautiful infidel girls were heard singing behind the high walls of their gardens, and the Moorish knights ruled in the land.

This was many years ago, and Spain is not such a powerful country now. The driving out of the skilful and industrious Moors was a great misfortune to it.

LESSON VII. — Where is the Strait of Gibraltar? What people crossed over from Africa into Spain long ago? What kind of country did they find?

What became of the Moors? What reason have we to remember Queen Isabella?

We have good reason to remember Isabella, as she sent out the men who first sailed across the Atlantic, and found the new continent of America. The Spaniards came over afterward, and settled in parts of South America, as well as in the south of North America; and in those places the people still speak Spanish.

The rest of Spain is not so fair and pleasant as the southern part; and much of the country is bare and mountainous, so that often, for miles, a stranger will find it rather black and gloomy. Things do not generally look so bright and cheerful as in France.

Madrid, where the kings live, is a large city in the middle part of Spain. You will find Granada in the south, and also the Guadalquivir River, that flows through the pleasant land of the old Moors.

Salamanca is a large city, famous for schools.

It seems as if all the Spanish peninsula should belong to one people; but there is a small country on the west coast, called Portugal.

The Portuguese, having so little land at home, have always been ready to sail about the world, and make new colonies wherever they could. They are excellent sailors.

Lisbon, the capital, is a large city, which was once almost destroyed by a terrible earthquake.

LESSON VIII.

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, OR THE
BRITISH ISLES.

WE have already learned something of Great Britain. It is a little island world in itself; but

Where did the Spaniards first settle in the New World? What of the rest of Spain? What cities? What small country west of Spain?

it is always called one of the countries of Europe, because it is so near the continent, that only a few hours' sail across the channel brings one to France or Holland.

England, Scotland, and Wales are one island: which looks so small, a mere speck by the side of the great countries in Asia, that it is difficult to understand how so many large cities, fields and forests, lakes and rivers, find room there, and how so many thousands of busy people are living and working there every day.

Much of the land belongs to a few rich people; and one nobleman often owns a number of farms, or a whole village full of houses, which he rents to the men who work the ground.

On the west of England is Wales, which is quite wild and beautiful, with hills, rocks, lakes, and streams; for it is too rough to be all made into fields.

All through England are villages and railroads running from one great city to another; such busy cities, where so many hands must find work, and so many mouths be fed!

There is Manchester, with its tall factory chimneys smoking, its steam engines roaring, its wheels whirling, and looms clattering. To Manchester are carried many bales of cotton from America; and there thousands of men, women, and little children, work busily in the factories, weaving yards upon yards of calico and muslin to be sent abroad to other countries.

There is Sheffield, where knives, forks, scissors, and all sorts of steel things, are made; for near these cities there is plenty of iron, and also plenty of coal for the hot fires that make the steam for the engines.

For what are the Portuguese noted? What of Lisbon?
LESSON VIII. — What is Great Britain called? What is said of England? For what is Manchester famous? For what Sheffield?



WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Liverpool is the city where most of the ships from America stop, and where there is all the time a crowd of vessels of all kinds loading and unloading.

But the largest city is London, where there are many public buildings and fine churches, beside palaces and parliament-houses. Here the queen holds her court, and the lords and ladies live in splendor ; while many poor, miserable people, in the far-off, dirty streets, find it hard to get any thing to eat.

There was a time when Scotland did not belong to England, but had kings of its own ; and there was many a year of fighting and quarrelling, until Queen Elizabeth of England died without any children, and the King of Scotland, who was next of kin, became King of England.

Scotland, as you see, is north of England, and has rather a colder climate. It is far more hilly ; and the northern part is so wild and mountainous, that it has always been called the High-

lands. Have you ever heard of the Highlanders, with their dresses of bright plaids and their black-plumed caps ? They were a bold, hardy people, gathered into different families, or *clans*, governed by chiefs. The clans were named after their chiefs ; as, "Clan Campbell," "Clan Stuart," &c. ; and each clan had its own plaid, so that every man was known by his dress. It was a long time before they would have any thing to do with the English and the more peaceable Lowlanders. I should never have done if I

began to tell you all the stories that have been written of them ; about William Wallace and Bruce, their great chiefs, their fights, and the tales and songs made about them.

The most noted city is Edinburgh, — a beautiful, old city, and more quiet than London.

Ireland was conquered by the English a long while ago ; and now Scotland, England, Ireland, and Wales all form one country.

The climate of Ireland is mild, and many parts of this island are very beautiful. The small farmers rent their lands from the noblemen, and often have poor cabins, ragged clothes, and hungry-looking faces ; but these people are always gay, kind-hearted, and generous, and ready to help one another.

There are many fine castles, and large, busy cities. Cork is the chief seaport. Dublin is a large, handsome city, built on the shore of a very beautiful bay. **Belfast is the chief port.**

The largest river is the Shannon.

Where is Liverpool ? What is the great city of England ? What is said of Scotland ?

Where is Edinburgh ? What is told of Ireland ? Where is Belfast ? Dublin ? What is the largest river ?

MAP QUESTIONS.

Where is England? Ireland? Which way are these islands from America? What water around England? Where is the River Thames?

What large city is on it? Where is Manchester? Liverpool?

What large city in Scotland?

Where is Dublin? Cork? Belfast?

Where is the River Shannon?

LESSON IX.

MIDDLE EUROPE.

THERE are other countries in the middle of Europe, that you can learn more of by and by. Austria is one; Prussia, another; and there is Switzerland, a little country up in the mountains, where the people have always been so bold, hardy, and free, in their mountain homes, that they would have no king. And though, every now and then, the neighboring nations have tried to lay hold of this little State, the Swiss have fought so hard, killed so many men, and made such a troublesome job of it for the strangers, that they have thought at last such a small land of rocks and snow-topped mountains would be too dear a bargain. So the Swiss still live in the midst of their glaciers, their pine forests and mountain lakes.

A portion of Germany is flat, and a part lies among the smaller ridges of the Alps. Here is the Black Forest; and here are many of those pretty little villages where the wood carvers and shepherd girls live of whom we have already spoken.

Through this country runs the beautiful River Rhine, with its old castles, vineyards, and large, handsome cities.

LESSON IX. — What are some of the countries of Middle Europe? What is said of Switzerland?

The Cologne water you often see is named from one of these cities, where the best of it is made.

In a large city called Hamburg, excellent pianos are made; for the Germans are fond of music, and much of the finest has been written by them.

The prettiest toys in the world are also made in Germany. There are cities where hundreds of people live by making these toys, to send off for the children in England and America.

There is scarcely a country where they have such pleasant Christmas holidays. In all the villages in the land, the bells ring joyously, Christmas morning; and the little children are gathered in the churches to sing hymns to the Christ-child, and make their little prayers that they may become like Jesus, pure and holy.

In the great houses, there are always Christmas trees for the dear children, hung thick with sugar plums, and an abundance of those beautiful playthings that are made in the German cities. Great baskets are packed full of tea, sugar, cakes, bread, and meat, as well as warm flannel jackets, and good, strong gowns, to be sent to all the poor in the neighborhood. Little gifts are also prepared for the village children, who often gather in the evening for a dance.

Holland is a flat country on the coast; and the land is so low, that the water from the sea sometimes overflows it for miles, destroying fields, houses, and even whole villages. But the people build up a sort of wall, called a *dike*, to keep the water back; and unless these dikes break down, which sometimes happens, the country is safe.

Holland is the home of the Dutch; and they

Where is Germany? What river runs through it? Where is Cologne water made? What of Hamburg? What is said of Christmas in Germany?

are very fond of sailing and skating. Market women often go miles on their skates. Perhaps because they have not a very large country at home, and because they live so much in sight of the sea, the children talk of ships and trading, until each boy has a fancy to visit the strange lands he hears of, or to trade for himself. In this way, many of them become sailors before they are twelve years old.

Amsterdam is a large city, to which many of our own vessels go.

You will see that the River Rhine passes through Holland on its way to the sea; and many fine, tall pines are brought down on its waters from the Black Forest to make masts for Dutch vessels.

Denmark is a peninsula running north from Germany; and north of Denmark is a long, wide strip of land, reaching down from the Arctic Ocean, and nearly cut off from the rest of Europe by the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Bothnia. This peninsula, beside being cold, is very rough and hilly; for the Dofrafield Mountains run through it from north to south, dividing it into two long, narrow countries called Norway and Sweden.

MAP QUESTIONS.

Where is Switzerland?

What countries west of Germany? What mountains in Germany?

Where is Hamburg? Cologne? The River Rhine?

Where is Amsterdam? The Hague? Brussels? Copenhagen? What water west of Holland? Which way is Holland from Switzerland?

Where is the Danube? The Elbe?

What kind of country is Holland? What of the people? Where is Amsterdam? What is Denmark? Where are Norway and Sweden?

LESSON X.—Where is Russia? Is the greater part

LESSON X.

RUSSIA.

WE have already gone over quite a number of countries; but there is still nearly half of Europe left, and this all belongs to one nation. It is called Russia, and is mostly a vast plain, with the Arctic Ocean on the north, and Asia on the east.

You can see that the climate of the greater part must be very cold, and the rivers often frozen. Even the Volga, that great river running south into the Caspian Sea, is blocked up with ice part of the year. Snow is on the ground so long, that the Russians use sleighs a great deal, instead of carriages; and the country is generally so flat, that they can dash along at a swift rate. Wrapped in thick, warm furs, and drawn by several horses smoothly over the snow, one would not wish a better way of travelling.

In the south, some parts of this country are pleasant, and produce grain of different kinds; but north, toward the Arctic Ocean, it is dreary, even in the short summer. The land is so flat, that it is often wet and marshy.

You would not expect to find many towns or people in such a region; but there are both. On a little gulf running up from the Baltic Sea is a large, handsome city, which is named St. Petersburg, after a great king, or *czar* as the Russians call their ruler.

Until recently, the Russians were a rough, ignorant people, less civilized than the other nations of Europe; but, when this Peter came

warm or cold? How do the Russians often travel? What is the climate of the southern part? What is the chief city? What is the ruler called? Who built St. Petersburg?

to be czar, he determined to improve his country and people. So he went about for several years in other countries, studied hard, and worked with his own hands, learning how to make the best ships. At last, he went home, and took with him good workmen, who could teach his people how to build them:

He adorned his large city with splendid palaces; and it was called St. Petersburg, which means the city of Peter. He also had many strong vessels built, changed bad habits and fashions for better ones, and did indeed improve the whole country as much as was possible for one man.

The Czar Peter could not have made quite so much change in Russia if he had not had such power over the people. The peasants there are called *serfs*, and, until lately, were slaves to the rich owners of the land,—bought and sold with the land they lived on: but they are in better condition now; for the present czar has made them all free.

Another large city in Russia is Moscow. When the French armies, under Napoleon Bonaparte, were most successful, they marched into Russia at one time as far as Moscow. It was a long, dreary march, through the cold winter; and the soldiers from pleasant, sunny France were unused to such weather. But Napoleon said to them, "Courage! once in the city of Moscow, you will have houses, food, and a long rest for the winter." And so they marched on, feeling quite sure of taking the city from the



Russians. At last, they came near, all faint, cold, and hoping for rest and comfort, only to find the city in one great blaze; for the people had set fire to their houses, and fled. Then they were obliged to turn back, without rest and without courage. Day after day they starved and froze, dropping down dead in the snow, one after another, until, out of all those thousands of men, not many lived to get back to France again.

The Russians have been fighting lately with the people called Turks, who live near the Black Sea. The French and English both thought Russia was quite large and powerful enough, and sent soldiers to help the Turks. You have probably heard people speak of the Crimean War, and of Florence Nightingale, a kind lady, who went out to nurse the sick soldiers. The battle-ground was around the fortified city of Sevastopol. on the little peninsula of Crimea, which runs down into the Black Sea.

What else did Peter the Great do? What can you tell of another large city?

What war have the Russians had lately?



LESSON XI.

MINES OF THE URAL MOUNTAINS AND SIBERIA.

In the east of Russia there is a large river called the Volga, running from north to south. If we sail down this river for a good many miles below Moscow, and land on the east bank, we may get into a sledge with four or six horses, grooms to drive them, and a postilion to direct the grooms. Thus we may travel east, over a great plain called a *steppe*, for miles and miles, through rain and snow, over a flat country. At last, however, things begin to change. There is no more tiresome level; hills rise higher and higher; and we approach a chain of mountains which you may find on your map, running between Europe and Asia.

These are the Ural Mountains; and they are of great use to the Russians; for in them are mines of iron, copper, &c., and many precious stones. Some time ago, only a few huts were to be seen there; and a few serfs and prisoners were sent there to work. But now it is very different; and in the midst of the dark pine woods of the mountain country are large machine shops, and contrivances for mining. Rich merchants, and even princes, who own these mines, not only send out workmen, but sometimes go themselves, to look after their diamonds and emeralds; and so it happens that we shall find occasionally, in some wild spot on the bank of a beautiful stream, a splendid palace, with gardens, hot-houses, and every thing to make one forget the deep snows and gloomy forests of the Ural Mountains. There is quite a large town, called Ekaterinenburg, just in the midst of the mines, made up of miners' huts and factories.

SIBERIA. — Crossing over this ridge of mountains into Asia, we shall find ourselves in Siberia, which is a vast plain, reaching from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, occupying all the northern part of Asia for thousands of miles. It is often called Russia in Asia; for this, too, belongs to the Russians.

You may well think that this is not a very pleasant country to travel in, much less to live in; and yet there are people who have homes here: and even Englishmen and Americans sometimes go to this dreary region; for there is always something for men to do everywhere. It is not possible to live in the most northern part that borders on the Arctic Ocean, it is so very cold; though persons go there from curiosity.

There are three large rivers, the Lena, Ob, and Yenesei (you can find them on your map); but they can be of no use, as they are frozen all the time, at least near their mouths. Here, for miles, the snow covers the bare ground; or sometimes a great, black forest of pines stretches away over the flat country as far as the eye can reach. Toward the south are some fields of barley and oats, and little villages scattered about; for, as I said, people live even here.

Many of these people are exiles; for the Russians make a sort of prison of this dismal region. Travellers sometimes meet companies of these convicts, or prisoners, walking, chained together, as they must do for months before they get to the end of their long journey. They will then be so far from home, and the road back so dreary, that, even if they should try to get away, they would most likely perish in the snow. For

LESSON XI. — Where is the Volga? What kind of country east of it? Where are the Ural Mountains?

What can you say about them? What country east of the Ural Mountains? What rivers in Siberia?

this reason they are not locked up, but allowed to live in little huts of their own, watched over somewhat by a few Russian officers, and a governor who lives at Tobolsk, which is said to be the coldest town on the earth.

Beside the exiles, there are fur-hunters, who spend their lives in the woods; and a few merchants from other countries, who buy and bring home the skins to be made into furs. Hunting is dangerous in Siberia, and the hunters often perish from cold or hunger. Sometimes it is many days before the animals, hunted for their furs, are found; and men are often buried in the snow. The most beautiful furs that ladies use come from Siberia, and may well be costly.

One of the finest furs is taken from a small animal called the *sable*. Another costly fur is that of a still smaller animal called the *ermine*. This last is found in other countries: but in Siberia the skins are more beautiful; for here the hair of the ermine is perfectly white, all except the tip of the tail, which is quite black. When the skins are used for making muffs, tip-pets, or trimmings, a number of these black tips are tacked about over the white fur, making it look as if the skin were naturally spotted with black. The *marten* is also hunted for its fine, soft, brown fur. There are two kinds; but the stone-marten is the prettier. The hunters bring their skins to the cities, and sell them to the traders. Though the Siberian furs are called the finest, many are brought from British America, which has become a great fur-hunting region; and we now hear very frequently of American or Hudson's Bay sable.

What can you tell of the country and people? What do we get from Siberia? What animals are hunted for their furs?

LESSON XII.

THE SANDY PLAINS OF MIDDLE ASIA.

You remember reading about the grand and beautiful sights among the Alps, in Europe. But here in the vast, broad lands of Asia, where the mountain chains are so much longer, the rivers and forests far larger, the ravines deeper, and the torrents stronger, the country is still more wild and grand. Here are huge walls of rock, all rough and jagged, or split far down to where the foaming water rushes through deep valleys. Here are great, blue lakes; dark, gloomy caves and gorges, in the rocky sides of the mountains; and thick, dark forests. And rising above all are the white, snowy tops of the Himalayas, the grandest mountains in the world.

The great plain of Siberia is bounded on the south by a long chain of mountains running from west to east. To any one who has been travelling over Siberia, it is a wonderful change to come into the midst of the wild country of the Altai Mountains: and one must go on horseback or on foot; for no wheels can pass through the deep valleys, immense forests, and over the high cliffs.

The Altai Mountains make a sort of wall between Siberia and another great plain, or steppe, in the middle part of Asia. This plain is mostly a sandy desert; but all around the edge of it, within a day's ride of the Altai Mountains on the north, or of another ridge of mountains on the south, there are great fields of grass.

On these grassy plains, reaching from the foot of the mountains to the sand, live many wandering tribes of people called Tartars. By

LESSON XII. — How does the surface of Asia compare with Europe? Where are the Altai Mountains? What is found south of the Altai Mountains?

wandering tribes, we mean those who live in tents, and move when their cattle have eaten all the grass in one place. A rich chief will have several thousand horses, oxen, and sheep, beside camels. The flocks are often driven in the morning several miles toward the mountains to get good grass; but at night they are brought into a large camp, consisting of perhaps a hundred tents, enclosed with stakes. Men and dogs are set to watch; for these wild tribes are constantly robbing one another. Attacks are usually made in the night: then there is a great noise in the camp,—the women shriek; the men rush out, and jump on their horses to follow the robbers; but sometimes a whole herd of cattle dashes away, like a whirlwind, before any one can stop it.

These Tartars live altogether from their flocks, and have neither bread nor vegetables; only sometimes a few dates and dried fruits, which they buy of people coming from distant towns. They prepare milk in various ways; and their favorite meat is horseflesh. On festivals, they eat camel's flesh, which is more costly, as they do not like to kill the useful camel.

The wives and daughters of the greatest chiefs milk the cows and goats night and morning, instead of having servants to do it for them.

The summer dress of both men and women is made of two or three long, loose, cotton gowns; and they are not cleanly. In the winter, they all wear furs, for the cold is intense.

The plain is covered with grass only around the edges. Farther toward the interior there are sometimes vast levels of sand, sometimes bare rock or gravel, and the whole country is crossed

by ridges of mountains. People ride on horses, or on camels, which are still better; since often a whole day, or even more, passes without a sign of grass or water. How pleasant it must be for travellers, after a long, tiresome ride over the burning sand, to reach a Tartar camp, to see flocks of sheep once more grazing on the fresh, green grass, and to taste the cool water! Journeys are often made in severe winter weather over this dreary region, and the camel, which endures heat and thirst so well, likewise bears patiently the extreme cold. Sand storms often happen, and are very dangerous.

Those Tartars living in the southern border of the great plain have some large cities, and are more civilized than the other tribes; living in houses, instead of wandering about from place to place. Their great city is Lassa, where the Grand Lama, or high priest, lives. He never leaves his dwelling, but sits cross-legged on a cushion, and blesses all who come to him.

The west side of the plain is also shut in by mountains. In the eastern part is a large river flowing into the Pacific Ocean, called the Amoor; and this country is not so dry and sandy.

MAP QUESTIONS.

What ocean north of Siberia? What three rivers flow into it?

What mountains south of Siberia?

What desert south of the Altai Mountains?

Where is the Amoor River?

What ocean east of the two great plains of Asia?

Where is the city of Lassa?

In what direction is the Amoor from the Ural Mountains?

Who are the Tartars? How do they live? What is the middle part of the great plain?

What storms happen there? What is the chief city of the Tartars? Where is the Amoor River?

LESSON XIII.

ABOUT CHINA.



FROM China comes the tea we drink. This tea is brought here generally in small boxes, and looks like little, dark rolls; but, after hot water has been poured on these rolls, you will find them softened, and spread out into notched leaves one

or two inches long. Now, these are the leaves of a plant that grows thousands of miles off, quite on the other side of the world, in that country which is called China, that you may find in the south-east of Asia.

The people who live there plant whole fields of the tea shrubs, and attend to them carefully until the leaves are properly grown. They are then gathered, and wilted by the heat of an oven; after which they are rolled by the fingers into balls, and either roasted again in the oven, or dried in the sun, according to the kind of tea that is made. The Chinese are very fond of tea themselves, and drink it often through the day.

China is one of the oldest countries, and yet we know less about it than many others; for the people were never fond of running about, nor even of having strangers visit them. Still these unsocial Chinese allow a few merchants from different countries to trade there, and exchange goods with them. In this way we have

found out something about them, and have obtained our tea and some other things.

Long ago, silk was brought from China; especially a beautiful kind of silk goods called *crape*, used for dresses and shawls. It was called *Canton crape*, from the name of the city where it was made. Fine China or porcelain was also first brought from this country; and that is why it is called China.

It is by trading, and learning from one another, that nations improve; and while the Chinese are just as they were years ago, other people, who have traded more, can now make finer silk and china-ware.

China is a fine, rich country, with a pleasant climate, and just hilly enough for a variety of products. Beside tea, rice is abundant there, and is much used for food. Many useful fruits and trees are found there. The camphor and cinnamon trees grow in many parts, also *rhubarb* and ginger.

As the people do not like to go abroad, the whole country is very much crowded, and every foot of land occupied. Often, indeed, the poorer people have their homes in boats on the large rivers near the towns, and make a living by fishing. The fisherman steps from his boat-house early in the morning upon a raft, and pushes out into a more open part of the river, with, strange to say, no fishing-lines nor nets, only baskets, and a few great, solemn-looking birds. The *cormorants*, as these birds are called, are excellent fishermen, and, diving in the water, catch one fish after another with their long bills, until the baskets are quite full. Then they catch as many as they like for themselves, and these are not few; for they are such

LESSON XIII. — What do we get from China? How is tea prepared? What do we know of China? What formerly came from there?

What kind of country is it? Are there many people? What can you tell of their way of fishing?

greedy creatures, that people have the habit of saying, "As hungry as a cormorant." Boys are then sent to sell the fish in a sort of market-place in whatever city they live; and there they meet other men and boys with poles across their shoulders, which have baskets at each end. In these baskets are all kinds of eatables for the Chinese, such as fat puppies; large, fine rats; birds'-nests made of gum; and other things that we should dislike, but which are great delicacies in China.



The manners and ways of living of this people are very different from ours. They use no forks, but put food into their mouths with two little rounded sticks, called *chop-sticks*.

They wear loose gowns and trousers, like other Eastern nations; and shave all the hair excepting the top-lock, which, plaited in a long cue, hangs down behind. They think it a great beauty to have their finger nails long and sharp. The shoes of the men are wide and clumsy, turned up at the toes; but the ladies of rich and noble families have their poor little feet bound up tightly, and the toes turned under when they are babies, so that they cannot grow. A full-grown woman will have a foot only three or four inches long, and is proud of her pretty little embroidered shoes. But it is a queer sort

of pleasure, and a queer sort of beauty too; for beside the pain at first, and afterward the little use of her feet, it cannot seem pretty to us to see a grown person toddling along like a child.

The women sleep a good deal, and are very ignorant. The boys are sent to school early, and are brought up very strictly, according to the Chinese notion of right. They always learn exactly the same things, and in just the same way. They are quite ignorant about other nations and countries; for they think no other people are worth knowing.

The Chinese have more books than the other nations in Asia. They are governed by an emperor, around whom there is a great deal of ceremony and form.

How do the Chinese eat? How do they dress? Have they schools and books?

What is their government?

The largest cities are Canton, Pekin, and Nankin; and the two great rivers are the Yangtse-Kiang and Hoang-Ho.

MAP QUESTIONS.

Where is China? What water on the east?
Which way is China from Siberia?
What two rivers flow into the Pacific Ocean?
Where is Canton? Pekin? Nankin?
What seas east of China?

LESSON XIV.

ARABIA AND TURKEY.

COFFEE, as well as tea, grows in Asia; and you will find a country jutting out from the south-west corner of the continent, from which some of the best coffee comes.

This country is Arabia, and there is a great deal that is interesting to be learned about it. A great part of it is desert land, and people travel almost wholly in caravans. Many merchants pass through Arabia with spices, gums, precious stones, and other costly things that come from the East. Camels are much used: but Arabia is also famous for beautiful horses, with arched necks, and long, slender legs; and they are often sent to other countries.

There are two kinds of Arabs, — some who are civilized, and live in large, handsome cities; and others who dwell in tents, and pass their time dashing about over the desert on fiery horses, often robbing caravans and killing the merchants.

Long ago, a man called Mahomet was born in Arabia, who had a strange notion that God had chosen him for a prophet to teach people the true religion. At first, nobody would believe

him; for the Arabs had their gods, or idols, and thought it very wicked to say any thing against them. So they not only laughed at the new prophet, but were very angry, and tried to kill him. He fled from the place where he had lived, and wandered about for a long time with a few friends, living in rocky caverns, where he wrote a book which he declared to be the word of God. More and more people joined him; and, by persuading and fighting, he succeeded in bringing over so many to his way of thinking, that what he taught became the religion of the country. In time his doctrines spread, so that now there are millions of people who worship one God, whom they call *Allah*, and one prophet, Mahomet, sent by Allah to teach men, and give them a book of lessons and prayers called the *Koran*.

The Mahometans say many prayers, and even bad men take great care to be exact in this matter. There are prayers for the morning and evening, and for other occasions; and young children are taught to say them. Three times a day the priests in the *mosques*, or churches, cry in a loud voice, in every neighborhood, "To prayers, to prayers, O true believers!" and men, women, and children begin at once to recite the prayers of the hour, whether they are in the streets or at home.

The Arabs are a dark-skinned people, with dark eyes, and dark, straight hair. They are generally slender, and often handsome. They wear loose gowns of silk, linen, or cotton, with wide trousers gathered around the ankles; and, instead of hats, the men have several yards of muslin or linen twisted round their heads, called *turbans*. The women wear close-fitting vests, with skirts of different colors, and trousers like

What are the largest cities and rivers?

LESSON XIV. — Where is Arabia? What grows there? What is said of the country?

What kind of people are the Arabs? Who was Mahomet? What is said of the Mahometans?

those of the men. They always wear large, thick veils on their heads, which are drawn over their faces in the street or before men. It is a great disgrace for a lady to show her face to any man except her father or husband.

Rich men have many wives, instead of one as with us, and keep them shut up in a part of the house where men never come. These rooms for women are called *harems*, and joined to them are beautiful gardens, full of fruit-trees, birds, and fountains; but they are surrounded by high walls, and have trusty servants to keep guard. These wives have many maid-servants, so that there are often one or two hundred females in one house. Women are not respected nor treated so well as in Western countries. In all the cities, there are slave-markets, where beautiful young girls are sold as slaves.

From Arabia came the Mahometans who settled in the north of Africa, and were there called Moors,—the same Moors who crossed over into Spain.

The Turks, whom we find in Turkey,—which is north of Arabia, partly in Asia, and partly in Europe,—are also Mahometans, and live and dress pretty much as they do in Arabia. They are governed by *sultans*, or *caliphs*, and build handsome mosques in their cities.

These people are very fond of flowers, perfumes, music, and such pleasures. Even a poor man will spend half the little money he makes in one day for flowers, sweet-scented waters, and wax lights or oil, that he may enjoy better his feast at the end of the day's work. Fortunately, in those places, the climate is so warm, that shelter, clothes, and strong meats, are little needed, and spices, fruits, and flowers are cheap and plentiful.

How do the Arabs dress? What is said of the women? Where did the Moors come from?

There are many beautiful flowers, lilies of different kinds, and quantities of roses. Whole fields of roses are planted, from which a delightful perfume is made, which I dare say you have seen. It comes in little vials, and costs a great deal: it is called *ottar of roses*.

These Mahometans have no chairs, but sit on cushions, and have often three or four more cushions to lean upon. When they have seated themselves, cross-legged, with their feet tucked under them, black slaves spread the food before them, light perfumed tapers, and sprinkle sweet-scented waters around. These people use no knives, but each one dips his hand into the dish, and then passes it to his neighbor. If a Turk wishes to be very polite to his guest, he puts morsels of food into his mouth. Each man has a long, queer-looking pipe, and will smoke for hours, sitting on his cushions, while his slave girls dance to amuse him, or sing, or, best of all, tell long and very wonderful tales. What should we think here, to see a grave, gray-haired man listening to fairy tales?

The Turks bathe often, and in all the cities there are public baths.

There are several large, handsome cities in Turkey. Constantinople is known all over the world: you may find it just where a narrow part of the sea separates Europe from Asia. Miles away, one can see the high, slender *minarets*, or towers, rising from the mosques, and the green tops of trees growing in groves and gardens in the midst of the city. Constantinople was built by one of the Roman emperors many long years ago. It is a long story to tell how it came to belong to the Turks.

There are two rivers running into the Persian

What is said of the Turks? What is *ottar of roses*? How do the Mahometans eat? What is said of their cities?



Gulf, called the Tigris and Euphrates, which you must remember.

Near the River Tigris are two large cities, — Bagdad and Bassora. A city called Damascus is a stopping-place for caravans; and the people here were once rich in all sorts of splendid goods, especially heavy, embroidered satin called tapestry. This was used in Europe, many years ago, to hang on the walls of rooms in large houses.

LESSON XV.

PERSIA AND PALESTINE.

EAST of Turkey, there is a country called Persia. We hear very little of it in these days; but, long ago, the Persians were a very powerful people. They had fine, rich cities; and some

of their kings raised large armies, and conquered all the nations near them. The Persians fought very often with the Mahometans, who hated them because they would not believe in Mahomet and his religion.

They worshipped fire as a god, and built stone altars on the hills or high places. The sacred fires burning on these altars were watched by priests day and night, so that they might never go out. Other nations called these Persians *fire-worshippers*.

The Persians in our day wear loose robes, and are much like other Eastern nations.

They have always made a great deal of silk, and many precious stones are found in their country.

Much of the land is barren and desert-like; but there are beautiful, rich valleys in different parts, where many delicious fruits grow, especially melons.

Persia is famous for its beautiful flowers. Hyacinths and various other bulbous plants grow wild. There are large gardens of roses, which are planted to make the perfume we call *ottar* of roses.

THE HOLY LAND. — North of Arabia, there is a narrow strip of land along the Mediterranean Sea. This is Palestine, or the Holy Land, and was the country of the Jews.

There Moses led the people of God up from Egypt, after they had crossed the Red Sea.

David was king there; and after him his

LESSON XV. — What country east of Turkey? Were the Persians ever a great people? What is said of

them? What of the Persians of our time? What flowers grow there? What do we call the Holy Land? Why?

son Solomon, who built the great Temple. There is the city of Jerusalem, and the little town, Nazareth, where Jesus lived. You may find also the River Jordan, that is so often spoken of in the Bible; and the Dead Sea, whose water is so bitter and salt, that fishes cannot live in it.

After Christ was crucified by those Jews who did not believe in him, his disciples went about teaching his word to other nations. But, while many nations were becoming Christians, the Jews were conquered, and driven from Palestine, which at last belonged to the Mahometans. After a long time, the Christians in Europe thought it a shame that the Holy City should belong to infidels, and went over in great armies to take it from the Mahometans. There are many stories about these long wars, which were called *crusades*, or wars of the cross.

But the crusaders did not recover Palestine, and it still belongs to the Mahometans.

LESSON XVI.

INDIA, OR HINDOSTAN.

THERE is one more country in Asia that you must learn something about. Look on your map at the southern part of the continent, and you will find a three-cornered tract of land running into the Indian Ocean, and bordered on the north by the Himalaya Mountains.

If we should sail along its east coast through the Bay of Bengal until we reach the north-east corner, and then turn up a river, we should presently land at a large city called Calcutta.

Here, in the midst of these Eastern countries,

What river in Palestine? What sea? What became of the Jews? What were the crusades?

LESSON XVI.—Where is India? What other name has it?

with the dark-skinned, loosely-clothed people, you will be astonished to see plenty of soldiers' coats, white linen trousers, straw hats, and home-like faces; and also fine, large, white houses, with Venetian blinds, and long verandas, or piazzas.

For a moment, we might almost think we were again in England or America; but there are strange sights enough to bring us back to Asia,—clumps of cocoanut-trees, rows of little mud huts, dark-colored people in tawdry silk or white cotton garments. Standing at the corners of the streets are wild, miserable-looking creatures, nearly naked, with their faces painted white or yellow, and their long hair and beard straggling down. These men shriek out curses or prayers as they stretch out their long, bony hands to beg for money. Along the sidewalks are tradesmen, squatted down in the midst of the wares they sell; and here and there a juggler is amusing a crowd of boys by turning sunsets, and playing all sorts of tricks. Queer-looking, long boxes are carried through the streets by men holding on to a pole at each end. These are carriages that people ride about in, and are called *palanquins*.

But how came the town so full of English faces and English houses off here, quite on the other side of the earth? It is a long story to tell how the English first began to trade here years ago, and are now masters of the country, and have every thing their own way.

Every year, many persons go from England to India to make money. Whole troops of soldiers are sent out, and many of the officers and merchants take their wives with them; but the climate is hot and unhealthful, so that children

What large city in India? What is said of the city and people? What are palanquins? Why are there so many English in India?

are almost always kept in England until they grow up, to prevent them from dying with fever.

The native Indians, or Hindoos, are generally ignorant, dirty creatures; but long ago they were a great nation, and the men of their highest class, called *brahmins*, are still famous for their learning, and have some of the oldest books in the world.

You will know, as India is near the equator, that the climate is hot. Much of the country is very wild, and covered with thickets of brush-wood, called *jungles*. These jungles are damp and unhealthful, and are filled with troublesome insects, and numbers of poisonous serpents, whose bite will kill a man in a few moments. There are beside large, fine fields of rice and indigo, and various other useful things grow there.

The high tops of the Himalaya Mountains are always covered with snow. From their sides many streams rush down,—some of them large rivers, and some of them torrents pouring through the mountain gorges in foaming waterfalls.

South of these mountains, there is a wide, rich valley, or plain, with a large river running through it from west to east. This river, Ganges, is called the holy river by the Hindoos, who are pagans, and worship horrible idols of wood and stone. They think it a great glory to die in the Ganges; and poor, sick creatures will crawl miles to throw themselves into its waters. They often cut their flesh, burn their limbs, and even kill themselves or their children.

Beside the rice, indigo, and gums that we get from India, the silk-worms furnish great quantities of silk thread; and in the mountain country are pastured the Cashmere goats, from

What kind of people are the Hindoos? What are jungles? What is said of the Himalaya Mountains?

whose hair are made the finest shawls in the world. The Hindoos always make very fine, thin muslin, used for some of our prettiest dresses.

Perhaps the strangest things in India, to one who goes there for the first time, are the huge elephants. They are used instead of horses or camels, and every day people ride about, perched high upon the backs of these great creatures. The men who manage the elephants know their ways, and are not afraid of them; but they often do great harm.

Some of the finest diamonds in the world come from India, and here are the great diamond mines of Golconda. Hundreds of slaves are kept all their lives digging and washing and sifting the earth in search of these precious stones.

Diamonds are of all colors, but often pale-pink or yellow; and those without any color are most valued. They glitter and sparkle brilliantly, and the rare ones cost thousands of dollars.

MAP QUESTIONS.

Where is India? What mountains north of it?
 What sea west? What bay east? What ocean south?
 What river runs east into the Bay of Bengal?
 Where is Calcutta? Where is Golconda? Bombay?
 Which way is India from China? From Arabia?
 What waters must one sail over in going from Bagdad to Calcutta?

LESSON XVII.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF EUROPE.

WHAT waters touch Europe?
 Which side has no sea-coast? What sea south?
 What gulfs and bays are made by the Atlantic Ocean?
 What of the Ganges? What do we get from India?
 What can you tell of the elephants? What of the diamond mines?

What ones by the Mediterranean Sea?
 Where is the Black Sea? The Caspian? The Baltic?
 Where is the Bay of Biscay?
 Where are the British Islands?
 What water between England and Europe?
 What countries in Europe are nearest England?
 What large country in the east of Europe?
 What countries run down into the Mediterranean Sea?
 What two countries in the north-west?
 Where are the Straits of Gibraltar? Straits of Dover?
 What parts of Europe are mountainous?
 Where are the Alps? The Pyrenees? The Apennines?
 Where is the River Danube? Volga? Po? Rhine? Elbe?
 Which is the greatest city of England? On what river is it?
 Where is Edinburgh? Dublin? What great city in France?
 What ocean north of Russia? What seas touch it?
 What mountains on the east? What large river runs south?
 What sea does the Volga flow into? Where is the Gulf of Finland?
 What city on this gulf? Where is Moscow? Sebastopol?
 Where is Turkey? What country south of Turkey?
 Where is Germany? What country west of Germany?
 Where is the city of Rome? Venice? Naples?
 What island south of Italy?
 What waters must one pass through in sailing from London to Rome? How can one go from Liverpool to Constantinople?
 Where is Holland? What water touches it?
 Where is the city of Madrid? Lisbon?
 What waters touch Spain and France?

LESSON XVIII.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF ASIA.

What ocean north of Asia? What ocean east?
 What ocean south? What gulfs or seas around Asia?
 What large islands east of Asia? What ones south-east?
 What large sea west of Asia? What mountains run

east and west? What mountains between Europe and Asia?

What three rivers run north? What three flow east?
 Where is the Ganges? Where are the Tigris and Euphrates?

What large country in the north of Asia? Where is the Great Desert? Where is China? India? Arabia?

What country north-west of Arabia? Which is the largest city in Turkey? Where is Damascus?

Where is Mocha? Where is Calcutta? What large cities in China? Where is Tobolsk?

LESSON XIX.

ABOUT EGYPT.

I AM sure some of you know the story of Joseph and his brothers which is told in the Bible; how he was sold, and went with his master down into a land called Egypt. Only a few lessons back, you learned where Palestine is, which was Joseph's country, and was called Canaan in those days. You will think, therefore, that Egypt must be near Palestine; and there you will find it, a little to the south-west, just in that corner of Africa that joins Asia. By the side of it is the Red Sea, that the Israelites crossed long after Joseph was dead, and where King Pharaoh and his Egyptians were drowned in trying to follow them.

Egypt is one of the oldest countries in the world; that is, the people had large cities, fields, and roads long before our Bible was written, and when most of the nations of the earth were wild and savage.

We know more about the old times in Egypt than in other countries, because the people had a habit of writing every thing that happened on the inside walls of their temples and palaces, and

LESSON XIX. — Where is Egypt? What is said of it? Why do we know so much about it?



on the tombs of their kings. As many of these ruins are still found, some standing, and some buried in the ground, scholars who know the Egyptian language can read now what was written hundreds of years ago.

Their way of writing was not like ours. They had strange-looking figures for letters, and represented many things by pictures; so that now, after all these years, there are often found, painted on the tomb of a king, the battles which he fought. Sometimes people, dressed differently from the Egyptians, are painted running away, showing that they were beaten in the battle. By these pictures we have learned how they used to live and dress, and what sort of carriages and arms they used.

Beside this, we are told a good deal about them in the Bible.

Egypt is not a large country, and the part which contains the great cities and the cultivated region is a long valley in the middle, where the River Nile flows.

You have already learned how this river overflows its banks every year, and waters the country where there is no rain. This happens from August to October; and then the valley is like a lake, with the cities rising out of it.

There are no forests in Egypt, and the only large trees are the date-palm and the sycamore. In the shallow waters of the canals, there are many water-plants. One of these, called the *lotus*, is a kind of lily, and has beautiful, blue and white flowers, and a large root, something like an onion, which the people eat, either roasting it, or drying and pounding it to a kind of flour, of which cakes are made. The green tops are also cooked and eaten. Another plant, very useful to the old Egyptians, was a sort of

reed on the banks of the Nile, that was made into paper; the only kind they had. It was called *papyrus*; and large rolls of it have been found, covered with writing.

Thebes and Memphis were two great cities, but are now in ruins. The most wonderful works of the old Egyptians are the *pyramids*. These are huge, pointed, stone buildings, in the midst of a great, bare plain, which seem to have been used as tombs of kings, and which remain nearly perfect after all these years. In all the world, there is nothing else like them.

The people who now live in Egypt are Mahometans, and dress and live like the Turks and Arabians. In Cairo we shall find the same narrow streets, and bearded, turbaned men, and hear the same call to prayer from the mosques, as in other Eastern cities.

What should we think to see our ladies going shopping on asses? Yet this is the common way of getting about; and we shall meet both men and women gravely seated on these small animals, while servants go before to clear a way through the crowded street, crying aloud, "Take care, O uncle!" - "To the right!" "To the left!" "Thy foot, O my daughter!" Strangers are surprised to see children so dirty, and poorly clad: even those led by richly dressed mothers are unwashed, uncombed, and often ragged. This is not because they are neglected, as we might suppose, but quite the contrary. Mothers are very proud of their children, and are constantly afraid that some envious person may bewitch their darlings with the "evil eye" if they should look too pretty. Therefore they never "dress them up" to go out. Beside the dirt and rags, many of the children have sore

What kind of writing had the old Egyptians? What do we learn from it? What river in Egypt?

What trees grow in Egypt? For what is the lotus used? What was papyrus? What strange buildings in Egypt? What is said of the people now in Egypt?

eyes, which are very common in Egypt; so that no one would ever stop a nurse to say, "What a sweet little creature!"

Girls are sometimes taught at home to repeat prayers, sing, dance, and embroider; but only boys go to school. The little fellows, in their long gowns and white skull-caps, sit cross-legged upon mats or cushions, and study their lessons from slates. When one lesson is learned perfectly, the master rubs it out, and writes another in its place.

Not only sweetmeats and fruits are carried about the streets to sell, but also water in large skins, or leather bottles, which are swung in pairs either over the back of a donkey or a man's shoulders. The houses have wells or cisterns: but, for drinking, people like the clear, fresh water from the River Nile; and the water-carriers stop at door after door to fill one or more earthenware pots for the day. From time to time, there are great processions or merry-makings of some kind, with music, drums, torches, and shouting. A wedding sometimes lasts for several days. Except in the cities, there are no handsome houses. The country people, who till the land, are not well governed, and live in miserable hovels, which are gathered in small villages wherever there is a mound high enough to keep out the water when the Nile overflows its banks.

NORTH AFRICA.—We generally think of Africa as the home of ignorant negroes; but there were long ago handsome cities, the chief of which was Carthage, all along the north coast, on the Mediterranean Sea. The people were civilized, and had books and schools, while many nations of Europe were wild and ignorant. The Moors lived there, you will

remember, when some of them went into Spain. That country still belongs to Mahometans, and is divided into States, called the Barbary States, each with its own ruler.

MAP QUESTIONS.

Where is Egypt? What sea on the north?
What sea on the east? What river flows through Egypt?
Where is the city of Alexandria? Cairo?
In what direction is Egypt from England?

LESSON XX.

OTHER COUNTRIES OF AFRICA.

YOU must remember that the countries of which we have spoken make only a small part of Africa. There are many thousands of miles of which we have said nothing; and, in fact, there is no continent so little known. Bold, restless men, who have nothing else to do, sometimes travel in these places, that they may hunt the wild animals; and preachers, or missionaries, are sent by the churches in Christian countries to teach the negroes our religion, and to improve them if possible.

South of the Barbary States, there is a vast sandy desert. It is the largest in the world, and is called the Great Desert. You know already how merchants travel across deserts, with camels, in large caravans.

A caravan with a hundred or more camels and horses is a pleasant sight. The camels are piled up high with costly loads; and their owners, in the rich robes and turbans of the Mahometans, are mounted on beautiful Arabian horses. These caravans come from Egypt, visiting the cities of North Africa, and the villages

What of the schools? Of water-carriers? What do we know of the northern part of Africa?

LESSON XX.—What is said of the greater part of Africa? What is south of the Barbary States?

in the oases of the desert. Sometimes large caravans come all the way from the Arabian cities into the African desert, exchanging goods with other caravans, or with the black tribes they find on its borders, and return home after a journey of two or three years. After travelling all day over the hot sand, the merchants are glad when they can find a little patch of grass and trees where they may rest, smoking their long pipes, and listening to wonderful tales of strange lands and people, or still more wonderful tales of magicians and fairies.

Beside the inland deserts, there are rich, sloping countries all along the east and west coasts. These are watered by many short rivers running into the ocean; and many parts are covered by thick forests of large trees and twining plants, some useful for food, and some for dyes or medicines.

In these countries, where the climate is hot, and unhealthful for strangers, there live hundreds of negro tribes, each with its own chief, or king, and its own language. The negroes have never learned to build cities or vessels; and have neither schools, books, churches, nor factories. They are still ignorant and savage, and live in little huts of mud, or in caves. Some of the best and most sensible tribes know how to make coarse cotton cloth, and jars or pots of clay. Most of the negro women weave baskets and mats of palm leaves and willow twigs. The men live by hunting and fishing, and, indeed, do nothing else: for, if a little grain is planted, the women do all the digging, as well as the weaving and cooking; for they are considered only as slaves.

These tribes often fight with each other; and

those who live near the coast sell their prisoners to white men, who go there, and carry them to other countries as slaves. Some tribes even have the horrible habit of eating their prisoners; and such men are called *cannibals*.

The negroes hunt elephants for their tusks, or long side teeth, which they send to the coast to sell to the white people who go there for them. It is from these tusks that our ivory articles are made; and therefore they are worth a great deal of money in our countries: but traders only give the negroes glass beads, a little calico, and other trifles for them; which is a fair bargain, for the ivory is of no use to the negroes, while they are delighted to get what seems very trifling to us.

A few persons who have gone far inland, south of the Great Desert, have found the country rich and very beautiful; and they say that the tribes there seem less savage than others, and more willing to trade with the white people and learn from them.

On the west coast there is a country called Liberia, where people in America have sent freed negroes, and given to each a bit of ground to cultivate, hoping that they would improve themselves, and help to civilize the ignorant negroes in the neighborhood. Missionaries have gone there to live, and have formed schools and churches for them. They have made considerable progress, and have now a government something like ours.

The southern point of Africa is called Cape Colony, and is settled by the English. As the Cape of Good Hope is half-way on the long voyage to India, many vessels stop there going and coming.

What is said of caravans? What kind of countries along the east and west coasts? What of the negroes?

What of the tribes far inland? What of Liberia? What of Cape Colony?

LESSON XXI.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF AFRICA.

- WHAT sea north of Africa? What ocean east? West?
 What country in the north-east of Africa?
 What country in Asia is near Egypt?
 What sea between Egypt and Arabia?
 What river flows through Egypt? Into what sea does it flow?
 Where is the Niger? What gulf west of Africa?
 Where is Liberia?
 What cape south of Africa?
 What groups of small islands north-west of Africa?
 Where is the Strait of Gibraltar?
 What waters must one cross in sailing from Egypt to Liberia?
 What part of Africa is desert?
 Which way is Africa from Europe? From Asia?
 Which way is Egypt from Greece?

LESSON XXII.

HOW AMERICA WAS FOUND.

SOME hundreds of years ago, when the nations of Europe were already civilized, and had towns with churches and schools, they did not know that there was another continent on the other side of the world; nor even that the world was round, and had another side.

But some men, here and there, began to have such ideas. One of these was a sailor, named Christopher Columbus. He had sailed wherever people went in those days; that is, along the coasts of Europe and Africa.

The East Indies, whence were brought cargoes of spices and other things that were sold for large sums of money, were the most distant countries visited then. The journeys were so

long and costly, that the merchants could not buy and sell as fast as they wished.

Columbus thought, that, if the earth were round, he could sail directly west across the Atlantic Ocean, and certainly come at last to the Indies; and so he would, if America had not been just in the way.

But Columbus had no ships of his own; and rich people thought his notion so silly, that they would not help him.

At last, Queen Isabella of Spain gave him three little vessels, and he sailed on his voyage. On, on, they sailed, days and nights; and the sailors were frightened at being so far from home; but at last they came in sight of land, which they supposed to be the Indies.

They soon found themselves in the midst of islands, but quite different from those they expected to reach; and these islands have ever since been called the West Indies, as the others were called the East Indies.

When Columbus went back to Spain, and told the great news that they had found other lands, the Spaniards were delighted, and began to send out vessels full of people to occupy these new lands, where it was so warm and pleasant.

They came in parties under different leaders, and sailed about in the Caribbean Sea, — some landing in South America, and some in that part of North America which is called Mexico. One of the captains who first landed on the continent was Amerigo Vespucci, and it was named America from him; but many people think it should have been called after Columbus.

In most of these places, they found the country covered with thick forests, where no axe

LESSON XXII. — Why did people first think of trying to sail from Europe across the Atlantic? Who wished to try? How did he get vessels and men? What land did they find?

What happened when Columbus went home? Why was the new continent called America? Why is it sometimes called Columbia? What did the Spaniards find here?

had been, where there were no roads or paths except those the wild deer had made, and no houses but huts of bark or skin. The people they saw were nearly naked, copper-colored, and speaking a language the Spaniards had never heard. As they had at first called the land India, they called these people Indians; and so they are still called.

But in two places, that is, in Mexico in North America, and Peru in South America, they found cities, and people living in them who could make cloth and vessels of different kinds, and work in gold and silver.

The Spaniards were so crazy at the sight of this gold, that they thought only of getting what they could. They soon began fighting the Indians, and driving them off. They claimed the country for Spain, and more and more people came over and made settlements. Soon thousands of white men were busy, digging gold and silver from the rich mines in the Andes.

The Dutch and English began to think it would never do to let the Spaniards have all the New World, and their kings sent out vessels to claim land for them also. The English vessels sailed farther north, and landed on the east coast of North America, where they found neither a pleasant country nor gold. They tried several times; but it was many years before any settlements were made. At last, a party of Englishmen landed about half way down the coast, and called the place Virginia. They did not find gold, but rich lands where tobacco would grow, and great forests. Two years later, a Dutch vessel sailed up the Hudson River, and settlements were soon made there by

the Dutch. Another settlement was made farther north, in Massachusetts, by the Pilgrims, who left England because they could not have their religious freedom. This was called the Plymouth Colony.

A *colony* is any settlement in a strange land by a company of persons from some distant nation. For a long time, those early settlements in North America were called English colonies; and those of South America, Spanish colonies.

Though they had great trouble and suffering from hunger and cold, and much fighting with the Indians, the North-American colonies grew larger, the people built more comfortable houses than the rough cabins they had at first, and more persons came from England every year. New settlements were made, until they reached all along the strip of land on the coast between the ocean and the Alleghany Mountains.

Each settlement was ruled by a governor sent from England. But, after some years, the people in the colonies did not like this government; for they had to pay the king a good deal of money, and could not manage their affairs in their own way. After great trouble, they determined that they would have no more rulers from England, but would be a nation to themselves, and have nothing more to do with the king. An army of soldiers was sent over from England, and fought with the people in the colonies for several years. The colonists gained at last, and formed a new nation, called the American nation.

These colonies agreed to join together and become the United States, having one ruler

Why did they call the natives Indians? What two places were different from the rest? Why did the Spaniards stay there? Who sailed to North America? Where did the English first land? Where did the Dutch settle?

Where did the Pilgrims land? What is a colony? What is said of the North-American colonies? How were they governed? What difficulty did they have with England? What happened at last? Who was our first President?

over all, called a President; and they chose for their first president George Washington, who had been their leader in the war.

The first States were those along the Atlantic coast; but, after the war, many people came to America from other parts of the world, and crossed the mountains to find more land, and other States were made, until now the United States of America reach from the St. Lawrence River to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific.

The President, with those who help him govern, lives in the city of Washington, on the Potomac River.

Each State has also its own governor and laws.

The city in each State where the governor lives, and where the laws are made, is called the *Capital*; and the building in which the men who are chosen to make the laws meet together is called the *State House*, or *Capitol*.

The English still own all the northern part of North America, except the north-west corner, which was settled by the Russians, and Greenland, which belongs to Denmark.

The Spanish colonies in South America also fought with Spain, and became free States, with presidents; and the people there whose great-grandfathers came from Spain speak Spanish, just as we speak English.

Mexico is an independent country; but the Mexicans are also descended from the Spaniards.

A large country in South America was settled by the Portuguese, and is called Brazil.

What States were then settled? Where does the President live? What is the capital of a State? What part of North America do the English still own? What became of the Spanish colonies in America? What is Mexico? Where did the Portuguese settle in the New World?

LESSON XXIII.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BRAZIL is a large empire, containing the beautiful Amazon valley. It has a pleasant climate, and many fields of coffee and sugar-cane, beside rich diamond and gold mines.

In the north of South America are a number of States, near the equator, where trees and plants are green all the year. There are several large cities, and many small towns. Near the mountain ridges are thick forests, twined with flowering vines. Throughout the country are broad, green fields of sugar-cane, plantations of coffee, groves of orange trees, and great patches of pineapples and bananas. As there is no winter, the leaves do not all fall off, and there are ripe oranges all the time. If you have ever seen the little plants that are kept in hot-houses, and bear a few oranges, you can think how beautiful are large trees with quantities of golden fruit, and rich clusters of white flowers that make the air sweet all around.

And you would like to see coffee growing; for the bushes are very beautiful. They are as large as small plum trees, and have leaves of dark, shining green, and white flowers. The fruit is a soft, red berry, which contains two hard grains, the flat sides of which fit together, and make it round. These berries are gathered in deep baskets, and carried to a great stone pavement, where the red, juicy part of the berry is rubbed off, and then the hard grains are spread



LESSON XXIII.—Where is Brazil? What is said of the States in the northern part of South America? How does coffee grow?



out to dry. When dried, they are put in sacks, and sent to some coast town, where vessels are ready to take them to other countries. Very good coffee is sent from a little town on the north coast called La Guayra; but much of the coffee used in our country comes from Rio Janeiro, a large city on the coast of Brazil, and the chief seaport of South America.

In old times, there was a great deal of silver sent from mines in the north-west of South America, among the Andes; and these mines are still worked. There are several large cities high up in the mountain valleys, or on the table lands. Quito is one of the largest of these.

Peru, one of the largest States, is partly among the mountains. Lima is a handsome city; and in Peru are the ruins of those wonderful cities found by the early Spanish settlers. Valparaiso is the chief seaport on the western coast. Buenos Ayres is near the mouth of the La Plata River, and exports great quantities of hides and wool, which are brought from the pampas.

In almost all the cities of South America, a stranger would be surprised to find so many churches partly in ruins. This is because of the earthquakes, by which in a moment strong walls are thrown down, and often many people crushed to death. Some years ago, there was a terrible earthquake at Caraccas, a large city quite high up in the mountains, a few miles from the coast town La Guayra.

The people of South America are mostly Catholics, and have many festivals, or holy days, when the priests go in long processions through the streets, carrying the images, and followed by the people bareheaded, repeating prayers. The shops are closed, garlands hung at the windows and doors, small palm-trees

planted along the streets, and flowers scattered for the priests to walk on. There are great numbers of priests: some are never seen; but others walk the streets every day, dressed in black cloaks with long capes, and very wide-brimmed black hats. Another class of priests wear loose, coarse, brown gowns, made with a hood, and tied round the waist with a rope, and have neither hats nor shoes. There are large houses in most of the cities, called *convents*, where women go to be nuns.

Patagonia is the name of the long strip of land that slopes to the south. It is a desolate, barren country, with a few scattered tribes of savages, who suffer from cold and hunger. It is dangerous to sail around Cape Horn, because of the high, stormy winds and icebergs of the Southern Ocean. The cape does not reach far enough south to be among the icebergs: but sometimes one floats northward; and, if it is night, a ship passing by may be crushed in a moment. Cape Horn is not a part of the main land, but the extremity of the island Terra del Fuego, which is separated from Patagonia by the Straits of Magellan.

LESSON XXIV.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.

WHAT sea north of South America?

What ocean east? What one west? South?

What mountains along the west coast? The east coast?

Where is Brazil? Peru? Patagonia? Cape Horn?

What island south of Patagonia?

Name the cities. Where are they?

Name the rivers. Where are they?

Where are the llanos? The pampas? The selvas?

Where does much of our coffee come from? What mines in the Andes? What of the cities? What of

Peru? What of earthquakes? What of the religion of the country? What country in the South?



LESSON XXV.

NORTH AMERICA.

As this is our home, we wish to learn all we can about it, and to remember all that we learn. Beside being our home, it is one of the largest and finest of the continents. You see that the land is longest from North to South, and lies in every zone. In this way it has every climate from very cold to very hot, so that it produces many kinds of useful plants. There are hot lands in the South for cotton, sugar, and rice. There are temperate lands for wheat, corn, hay, fruits, and forest trees,—such as hickory, ash, beech, walnut, cherry, oak, and others, which furnish hard wood for planks, houses, furniture, and boats. Farther north are pine woods and fur-covered animals.

BRITISH AMERICA.

The best part of North America belongs to the Americans, though the English have a large country called British America, comprising nearly all the northern part. This is generally so cold and dreary, that it is thinly settled.

The Mackenzie River runs through British America to the Arctic Ocean, and several others flow into the great Hudson's Bay. There are neither towns, nor roads, nor steamboats on the waters; but there are some strong forts on Hudson's Bay, with cabins near, where the men live who go there to buy furs from the Indian or white hunters. They keep powder and shot, blankets, beads, knives, and such things, to give in exchange for the skins. These skins they send off by the St. Lawrence River to be sold and made into furs.

Along the St. Lawrence is quite a different

sort of country, called Canada, the best of the English possessions. This is far enough to the south to be somewhat pleasant, though the winters are long and the snows deep.

There are some large cities on the St. Lawrence, and ships sail up a long distance. Montreal is a pretty city, built on an island in the river; and Quebec is on the top of a huge, rocky cliff, that rises like a wall from the river. These are French names, and all through the country are farmers,—men and women with rather queer dresses, who speak a sort of mixed French. We should wonder how this could happen in English land, if we did not know that long ago, before the English gained possession, French vessels had sailed up the St. Lawrence, and brought people to settle on its banks.

After a time, the French and English in Europe began to fight, and the English colonies in America fought the French colonies; and, after a deal of trouble on both sides, the French colonies were given up to England, and still belong to her.

THE ESQUIMAUX.

That great north-eastern point of land, called Greenland, does not belong to the English. It is one of the coldest countries in the world, and the most of it is always covered with snow and ice.

Instead of busy merchants with trading vessels, only a few ships, with very bold, hardy captains, pass by, endeavoring to find an open way into the Pacific, or to reach the north pole. Some are so frozen in the ice, that they never get out; and the men perish with cold and hunger. A few come home again, after trying two

LESSON XXV.—Why should North America be rich and well peopled? What part belongs to England?

What is said of it? What is said of Canada? What cities there? Why are there many French people in Canada? What kind of country is Greenland?

or three years to get farther, having been frozen in the ice for months at a time.

This country is so near the pole, that, for nearly half the year, the sun is not seen at all. The reason of this you cannot understand at present. Instead of the pleasant days and nights that we have, there is here one long day for many months, and then a tiresome, dark night, just as long.

The people who live in this dreary land are called Esquimaux; and they are a stupid, ignorant people. They make houses of snow, that look like great ovens, with only a little hole for a door; and they think only of getting food and clothes.

They pass the long day, or their summer, in hunting bears, gathering the down of eider ducks, spearing seals and whales, and sometimes going far over the waters in their little canoes to catch fish. On the land they often ride on sledges made of bone, and drawn by large dogs. Women and men work together, trying to get as many skins as they can, beside fat meat, and oil for their lamps, which they need in the long nights.

These Esquimaux are a filthy people, and dozens of men, women, and children crowd together in one of the hovels. The only fire they have is a quantity of fish-oil burning in a lamp, and by this they cook their food. They all dress alike, in caps, coats, and boots of skins.

You must not think that these people stay indoors all the dark night. Though they cannot go far off, hunting, as in their day, they walk about in the keen night air, when the stars are shining clear and bright. And, beside the stars, there are other strange lights, such as

shining balls and crosses, gleaming like silvery flames in the dark sky. The most beautiful of all is a crown of red light all across the sky, called the Northern Light, or Aurora Borealis. It makes a beautiful, rosy light, and is a great comfort in the long nights. We sometimes see a very little of it here.

I dare say the Esquimaux are glad to see the sun come back, and stay a little longer every day, until there is one long, bright day again, and the sharp points of the huge icebergs glitter and sparkle grandly, and the snowy ground is dazzling white.

Toward the south of Greenland the cold is not quite so severe, and a few stunted plants grow in the short summer. The people build their huts of pieces of wood that drift on shore from the ocean. There are some large villages, at which vessels stop for oil and other things, and where missionaries go to teach the people.

LESSON XXVI.

MEXICO.

ALL the middle part of North America is our own; but south of the United States is quite a large country, called Mexico.

Long ago, when the people in the Old World first found this great Western Hemisphere, a number of Spaniards sailed from the islands where they had first landed, through the Gulf of Mexico, to the land on the other side of the gulf. This was a warm, beautiful country, covered with rich forests and bright flowers. They troubled themselves very little about the people already there, because they believed, that, having found this new country, it was theirs

What people live there? How do they live? What is the Northern Light? What of the south part of Greenland?

LESSON XXVI.—What part of North America did the Spaniards first find?

by right: at any rate, they intended to take it for the King of Spain.

These men landed on the coast, where they saw a dark-skinned people, somewhat like the islanders, half naked and very ignorant. But, as they went on farther into the country, they came to villages, where the people were better clothed, had houses to live in, and often spoke of a great city, and a powerful king for whom they seemed to have much fear and respect.

When the Spaniards learned these things from their interpreters, they were in a great hurry to reach this wonderful city; and as they were bold, hardy men, with a fierce, brave captain to lead them, they did not mind difficulties. They climbed up the mountains, and made long, tiresome marches through the woods, forcing the natives, who did not like the idea of letting strangers into their country, to show them the way.

I cannot tell you all the troubles the Spaniards had on the way, nor all the cruel things they did. At last, they reached the top of a high ridge; and all at once, on the other side of the mountains, the most splendid view they had ever imagined was spread before them.

A beautiful, level valley stretched out for miles, with a wall of faint blue mountains rising around it. Sparkling streams wound about through groves of palms and fruit-trees; and far below them, in the midst of this plain, was a great city, with houses, streets, and large temples ornamented with gold and silver.

The Spaniards were filled with wonder. In the islands and other known parts of the continent there were only painted savages, with skins

for clothes, and huts of bark; who knew nothing about building, nor weaving, nor books. But here, shut in among the mountains, were these strange-looking Mexicans, with a king, and temples for their gods; and who could make cloth, ornaments of gold and silver, and vessels of earthenware, and even had a kind of picture-writing.

The white men had expected to find great quantities of gold in the new world that had been discovered, and now looked eagerly down upon the rich city below. Here was treasure at last; and they determined to lay hold of whatever they could find.

Long, bloody fights took place. There were a great many Mexicans, and only a few white men: but the Spaniards had steel swords and guns, and wore coats of steel, or *armor*, on their bodies; while the Mexicans knew nothing of gunpowder, had only bows and arrows, and wore light, cotton clothes; so that, while they fell by hundreds, their arrows could not go through the armor of the Spaniards.

After that time, Spaniards settled in different parts of the country, and sometimes mingled with the natives; so that now, though the people are called Mexicans, and have nothing to do with Spain, they all speak Spanish, instead of the language of the old Mexicans. Scattered tribes of Indians still wander about in the wild places among the ridges of the Rocky Mountains.

The Mexicans have never been able to govern themselves well. Some have wanted one thing, some another; and, as each new party has thought fighting the only way to succeed, few

What people did they find? What did the Spaniards learn as they went farther into the country? What did they do? What did the natives think of them? What did they find at last? How did the Mexicans differ from

the other natives they had seen? Why did the Spaniards succeed in conquering the Mexicans? What is the language of the Mexicans? Why? What is said of the government of Mexico?

years have passed without revolutions and wars among themselves. Nothing can be worse for a country than all this; for the people learn to distrust one another: farmers do not care to plant crops for soldiers to destroy, and merchants never know when their business is safe: so that there is not much improvement from year to year.

Not long ago, some of the kings in Europe began to think that it would be a good plan to take the affairs of Mexico into their own hands. Prince Maximilian was sent over to be emperor, with an army to help him. Some of the Mexicans received him willingly, thinking that it would be better for them to have any ruler who promised to keep peace and order; others had no mind to be governed by strangers; and for a time there was more trouble and fighting than ever. Finally, Maximilian was put to death, the foreigners driven out, and the Mexicans left to themselves.

Mexico is chiefly in the torrid zone, and resembles the Southern States. Oranges, bananas, and cocoanuts grow there, and great quantities of prickly-pear, which is very useful on account of a tiny bug that feeds on it. From these bugs a beautiful red dye is made, called *cochineal*, which is used for coloring candy and many other things. The prickly-pear is planted in long rows; and the bugs increase until the leaves are quite covered with them. Then they are carefully brushed off, killed by heat, packed, and sent to other countries.

The Mexicans do not care as much for schools as we do, and the children know very little about other lands; but they are all very fond of singing and dancing. These people like fine clothes and jewelry; and gentlemen have

their saddles and bridles made very gay with gold, silver, and colored fringes.

Mexico is the largest city, and Vera Cruz is the chief seaport.

That narrow part of North America which lies between Mexico and the Isthmus is called Central America, and the people are much like the Mexicans. Many vessels go there for the wood of the mahogany tree, which is so much used.

The Isthmus of Panama is only a few miles wide; but these few miles made a tedious journey before the railroad was built, because of the high mountains, which travellers to and from California dreaded crossing on mules.

LESSON XXVII.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

WHAT ocean north of North America? What ocean east? What ocean west? What large gulf south?

What bays or gulfs around North America?

What mountains along the west coast? The east coast? What peninsulas do you find?

Where is British America? Canada? Greenland?

Where is Mexico? Where are the United States?

What country in the north-west corner of North America? What country south-east of Mexico?

What is the southern point of Greenland called?

What five large lakes between British America and the United States? What river runs from the lakes to the Atlantic Ocean? What island at its mouth?

Name the rivers of North America. Where are they?

What group of large islands south-east of the United States? In what sea are they?

Where is Quebec? Montreal? Mexico? Vera Cruz?

Which way is North America from Europe? From Asia? To what other grand division is North America joined? How?

What plants in Mexico? What is cochineal? What is said of the people?

What is the largest city? The chief seaport? What is said of Central America?



MAP
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

GULF OF
MEXICO

WEST INDIES

LESSON XXVIII.

THE UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES.

OUR COUNTRY. — All the vast middle lands found on the map of North America belong to the Americans, as the people of the United States are called, who have been building towns, roads, and boats on the rivers, ever since the continent was discovered.

Many people have come here from old and crowded countries, and have moved on farther and farther from the coast of the Atlantic, until now they are scattered over all the great space reaching from ocean to ocean, and from the St. Lawrence River to the Gulf of Mexico. Over all these thousands of miles are railroads and turnpikes, and steamboats on the rivers, so that people can travel quickly to far-off places.

As the Indians were driven back by the white men, they moved farther west to find new forests for hunting grounds. They do not like to live in towns; and though a few tribes have learned to live like white people, and many have died out, there are some tribes left in the forests and plains near the Rocky Mountains, where the country is still covered with woods and wild prairie lands.

Small settlements are scattered about over that wild country, in some places forming villages, or neighborhoods; while in others there are only lonely farms, or here and there hunters' huts, many miles apart. Such parts of the country as these are not called States, but *Territories*.

All the great space between the Territories and the Alleghany Mountains is divided into States of different sizes; and on the Atlantic coast is the long row of the old States that were

first settled, and that fought the English on one side, and the Indians on the other, when the rest of the country was still forest land. There are only two States on the Pacific coast, — California and Oregon.

Nearly a hundred years have now passed since the American colonies united, and made a nation of themselves. As they had come from the same country, and spoke the same language, they managed to agree upon a certain number of laws or rules to govern all the States, which were then called the United States of America. But, even at first, some persons were not entirely satisfied; and as years went by, and new States farther west and south were added to the old ones, and new laws were made, it was still harder for all to be pleased with the laws that the States agreed to obey. Therefore there was much arguing and disputing from time to time, and one or two laws especially caused great trouble. Some of the States wanted one thing, and some another, and gradually gathered into parties, which began to dislike and abuse each other all they could. For a time, the best and wisest men tried to keep them at peace, knowing that, unless all our States were united, we should no longer be a powerful nation. But at last the Southern or Slave States declared they would leave the Union, and make laws for themselves. The other States insisted that they had no right to do this, and that the nation should not be broken up. So we have had a terrible war in our beautiful country, and all has been difficulty and confusion; but we now have peace again, with our States once more united, and with no longer any slavery in our free land.

LESSON XXVIII. — Where are the United States? What of the country around the Rocky Mountains? What has become of the Indians? What are the thinly

settled parts of the country called? Where are the oldest States? What States on the Pacific coast? How long since the colonies united? Why have we had a war lately?

MAP QUESTIONS.

What country north of ours? What river and lakes?
 What ocean east? What ocean west?
 What gulf and country south? What mountains in the west? What in the east?
 What large river flows south through the middle?
 What large rivers run into the Mississippi from the west? From the east?
 What States on the Atlantic? What on the Gulf of Mexico? What on the Pacific? What Territory north of Oregon? What large country in the north-west of North America now belongs to the United States? (Alaska.) What are the names of the Inland States and Territories?
 Which is the most northern State? Which the most southern?
 What rivers running into the Atlantic can you remember? Where is the Potomac River?
 Where is the city of Washington?
 Where is Virginia, the place of the first settlement?
 Where is Plymouth?

LESSON XXIX.

THE ATLANTIC STATES.

THESE States lie in the strip of land, between the Alleghanies and the ocean, which slopes down from the mountains to the water. The parts near the sea are often sandy or marshy. On the sand grow pine woods. Toward the mountains the soil is richer, and produces fine fields of grain in the middle portion, and cotton in the southern.

When the early settlers came over to look for homes in the New World, they staid, as was natural, near the seacoast where they landed; and thus it happened that the first part of our country settled was this long strip of land which lies between the Atlantic Ocean and the mountains.

LESSON XXIX.—Where are the Atlantic States? What part of our country was first settled? Why? Where did the Pilgrims land? How did they succeed?

In those days, men were not used to sailing across the ocean, and did not always know just where they might land. So the Pilgrims, instead of coming to a warm, pleasant land, such as Columbus, or even the Virginia settlers, had found, reached a rough, bare coast, all dreary with snow and ice and east winds. But they were brave, firm-hearted men, who did not come pleasure-seeking: so they set about building their houses, and struggling with the Indians, and with hunger and suffering of all kinds, as steadily as if their land had been as pleasant as any in the world, and soon came to love it full as well.

More and more settlers came, until all that part of the coast is now even more thickly peopled than the southern.

There is plenty of work for all; for, though there are no rich cotton or tobacco lands, there are, fortunately, many little streams running down the slope from the mountains, which, tumbling over rocks in their way, make excellent waterfalls. So all sorts of mills and factories have been built for sawing planks, weaving cloth, making paper, and many other things; and these give work for thousands of hands.

Beside this, there is the great ocean, with little bays, and snug stopping-places for vessels loaded with goods from France, England, and other countries. Here, then, is more business,—buying and selling the sugar, coffee, &c., that come in, and loading and unloading the ships.

Then, too, the useful things from abroad must be sent to the people living away from the sea, and exchanged for their grain and other

What of that part of the coast now? How are the people employed? What do ships bring to New England? What can they carry from it to other countries?

products: so here is more business still, and railroads are needed in all directions.

Thus it has happened that this part of the country is now all alive with thousands of busy, bustling people, and covered with great cities, charming villages, and pretty cottages, dotted down wherever there is an acre of ground on hillside or valley.

There are six States here, which together are called New England.

The most northern of these States is Maine, and it is also the largest and least settled. Most of the towns are in the southern part, where there is a long seacoast, with excellent harbors, and large rivers running into them. Toward the north, almost all the land is still covered with great forests: but every year the woodmen's axes ring deeper into these woods, where trees have never been cut before; for the Maine people think, as they have a long seacoast and good harbors, they cannot do better than use their great forests for ship timber and lumber. So parties of woodmen go up the streams, and live in tents or huts by their banks while they are getting the logs ready to float down, very much as they do in the old country.

Then there is other work for the streams to do; for their waters turn the wheels of many a mill, cutting the big logs into boards and planks. Much of the lumber is sent off to other places, where there are no forests; and the rest is used in the seaports, where ships are constantly built, and launched upon the ocean.

Augusta is the capital of the State. Bangor

is quite a large city, noted for its lumber trade: but Portland is the great seaport, and has a busy trade; for the people find their long coast convenient for fishing as well as ship-building.

Next to Maine are New Hampshire and Vermont, one with very little seacoast, and the other with none. But there are great forests; and these, with high mountains, lakes, and little streams leaping in waterfalls down the hillsides, make a country so beautiful, that it is common, in summer, for people from the large cities, miles away, to journey in pleasure-parties to the White Mountains in New Hampshire, or to Vermont, where the hills are so covered with woods to their very tops, that they are called the Green Mountains. After the short summer, the streams are frozen, the hillsides covered with deep snows, and the winters called long and hard; but I have heard little folks say, that, for skating and sliding and coasting, there is nothing finer in all the world.

Beside the mountains and forests, there is plenty of farming land, and the farmers are famous for their fine sheep and cows.

Montpelier is the capital of Vermont; but there are no very large cities. Burlington is prettily situated on Lake Champlain.

Concord is the capital of New Hampshire, and Portsmouth is its seaport; but the largest city is Manchester, with its long rows of factories. You may have heard of Manchester prints.

The other three New-England States are Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; all a good deal alike in many things. They are small States, — Rhode Island is the smallest in the Union, — and are so thickly settled, that

for children in the long winters? For what are the farmers famous? What is said of the cities? What are the other New-England States? Give the names of all the New-England States. Which is the smallest?

Why are railroads needed? Which State is the most northern of the New-England States? What is said of it? What work do the people find to do? What cities in Maine? What States next to Maine? What is said of New Hampshire and Vermont? What amusements

often the pretty, neat-looking villages are not more than a mile or two apart; and the country houses are so near together, that there is only room for small farms. Since there is so little land, and that not very rich, we see at once that the thousands of busy people who crowd the large cities, or have homes in the thriving villages, or build the country houses, cannot live by farming. There are many more people in these little States than in some which are much larger; and all these hands and heads must find work in factories, in trading, in ship sailing, in fisheries, and such ways.

In most of these towns, there are little streams of water, near which we are sure to see tall chimneys, and hear the puffing noise of steam mills and the whirling of machinery. In the great brick factories, thousands of men, women, and children are busy every day, making cotton and woollen cloths, glass, nails, screws, and many other useful things; and all this is done so wonderfully fast, that it is almost like fairy work, and beautiful to see. Most of these things are sent from the towns where they are made to the large cities, where they are sold to merchants from different parts of the country, or sent off on vessels across the sea. Millions of pairs of shoes are made every year in the towns of Massachusetts to send to all parts of the Union.

It was on the coast of Massachusetts that the Pilgrims first landed, and made the little town of Plymouth; but, when more settlers came, they found a fine harbor farther up the bay, and began to build Boston, which is now the

largest city in New England, with new streets and long rows of houses building all the time. There are some cities in our country larger and busier than Boston, but none with more schools and libraries, or better educated people.

Springfield and Worcester are quite large cities in the middle part of the State, and Lowell with its busy factories is on the Merrimack.

Hartford and New Haven are the largest cities in Connecticut, and are both capitals. The men who make the State laws meet sometimes in one city, sometimes in the other. Such a body of law-makers in any State is called its *Legislature*.

The little State of Rhode Island has also two capitals,—Providence, a thriving city; and Newport, a favorite summer resort.

The largest river in New England is the Connecticut, which rises far northward, and runs south, separating Vermont and New Hampshire, and passing through the middle of Massachusetts and Connecticut into Long-Island Sound.

South-west of New England are the Middle States,—New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania.

New York is a very large State, and reaches so far west, that there is room for great wheat fields and pastures. Many barrels of flour and quantities of butter and cheese come from the farms of New York. This State is just in the line of travel from west to east, so that it has many railroads and a large canal. Beside being open to the Atlantic Ocean, it has a long coast on the large lakes Erie and Ontario.

What is said of these last three? What do the people do in these States? What becomes of their manufactures? Where did the Pilgrims land? Where is Boston? What is said of it? What other cities of Massachusetts are mentioned? What cities in Connecticut? What is a

legislature? What cities in Rhode Island? Where is the Connecticut River? What States south-west of New England? What is said of New York? What lakes touch it? What mountains and river in the eastern part?

Some ridges of the Alleghanies run through New York, and the beautiful River Hudson flows through the eastern part.

New-York City, at the mouth of the Hudson, is the largest city in America, and the best known in other lands. The country all around is rich and thickly settled, and there is a good harbor for vessels. Thousands of merchants from different parts of the inland States go twice a year to New York to buy new supplies of goods; and ships from abroad come here, where their cargoes can be sold quickly, and where they can be loaded with cotton, grain, and other American products, to carry back to their own countries. There is always a forest of masts in the bay; and, every day, vessels come from and sail for all parts of the world. This is not only the busiest but the gayest of our cities, and every kind of amusement is to be found.

Albany, the capital of the State, is on the Hudson, and at the end of the great Erie Canal, which runs through the whole State. By means of this canal, which joins Lake Erie with the Hudson River, the vast produce of the West can be carried by water to the Atlantic Ocean.

Buffalo is on Lake Erie, and near the celebrated Falls of Niagara.

New Jersey has a long seacoast for its size; but the shore is lined with little islands and sand-bars, which prevent vessels from coming near: therefore we find no large towns on the seacoast. The Jersey people cannot trade much over the sea; but they have some large factories, and their land is just suited for fruit. From their orchards come every year fine apples, delicious peaches, pears, and cherries.

What is said of New-York City? What is the capital of the State? Where is Buffalo? What is said of New Jersey? What of Delaware? Of Pennsylvania?

Trenton, the capital, is on the Delaware River.

Delaware, the smallest State except Rhode Island, has no seaport; but it has a great many flour mills, and much fine wheat. Dover is the capital, but is not so large a city as Wilmington.

Pennsylvania has no seacoast; but Delaware Bay runs up from the ocean, and receives the water of a large river of the same name. Philadelphia is a handsome city on this river.

The Alleghany Mountains run through this State, and are full of iron and coal. In the midst of the coal country is the city of Pittsburgh, where tall factory chimneys are smoking, big fires glowing, and soot flying, day and night. You all know how useful coal is; for, to say nothing of our grates and stoves, the huge factory fires would long ago have burned up all the wood that could be easily got. And then our burning gas is made from coal, as well as a great deal of very nice oil for lamps; and, beside all this, from the black, smutty coal, people now make beautiful dyes for silk and woollen, such as we often see in our ribbons.

Not very long ago, it was found out that by boring deep down into the earth and rock, at certain places in Pennsylvania, streams of oil would burst out. A great many people soon rushed to look for this wonderful oil; and now there are many oil wells, not only in that State, but also in Ohio and Kentucky. Thousands of barrels are brought away, and sold for a good price. I dare say the very youngest one among you has heard of *petroleum*.

The southern half of this Atlantic slope reaches down into a warm climate; and, as the

Where is Philadelphia? Where is Pittsburg? For what is coal used? What is petroleum? What is the climate of the Southern Atlantic States?

rich land had never been cleared when the first settlers came, they had good reason to be charmed with this wonderful, new country. Thick forests spread over it for miles and miles, and among the tall trees all manner of shrubs and plants sprouted up rankly from the rich soil. Often whole thickets were bound and woven in with heavy coils of grape vine; and the wild jessamine hung in long festoons from tree to tree, and trailed from the high branches, making the air sweet with the rich odor of its yellow blossoms. In the sandy flats were great forests of pines, and under the dark green trees thousands of gay-colored flowers. Even now, the Carolina children know where to look for treasures in the "pine barrens."

Pleasant as this was, the settlers had troubles enough at first; for they had no houses, no food, and many quarrels with the Indians: but they soon found maize, or corn, growing finely, which gave them plenty to eat, with but little work. They learned the use of tobacco from the Indians, and after a time raised great quantities of it, which they sent to Europe, and sold for good prices. By and by, they found that the soil and climate were just suited for cotton, so that there was work enough for all who could come; and in time the country around was pretty well covered with tobacco-fields, corn-fields, and cotton-fields, and divided into the States of Maryland, Virginia, Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

Now these States have large cities, and send out vessels to all parts of the world; for, beside the cotton and tobacco, rice comes from South Carolina; and the pine woods of North

Carolina furnish tar and turpentine, and staves for hogs-heads and barrels, all very useful articles.

Maryland is almost divided by Chesapeake Bay; and near the head of the bay is Baltimore, one of our large cities. Annapolis, the capital, is also on the bay, and has a naval school, where boys are fitted for the United-States navy.

The old State of Virginia has been recently divided into two States, called Virginia and West Virginia. Richmond, of which you have all heard so much lately, is in Virginia, on the James River.

Maryland and Virginia are especially the tobacco States. They are separated by the Potomac; and just between them, lying on the eastern side of the river, is a small piece of land called the District of Columbia. This belongs to the whole country; and here is Washington, our national capital, where the President

lives, and where there is a large, fine building called the Capitol, in which the Congress of the United States meets to make laws for the whole country. The members of Congress are chosen by the different States for this purpose.

What did the first settlers find there? What troubles had they? What did they raise? What States in this part of the country? What comes from South Carolina? What from the pine barrens? What bay in Maryland?

Where is Baltimore? Annapolis? Where is Richmond? How has Virginia been divided? What is the District of Columbia? What city there? What is said of it?



Rice Plant.



Tobacco Plant.

Raleigh is the capital of North Carolina. There are no good harbors in this State, because of the little islands and sand-bars along the coast. Wilmington is almost the only seaport.

Farther south, in South Carolina, is Charleston, one of the largest Southern cities. Large steamers run constantly between Charleston and New York, and vessels sail from there to other parts of the world. Savannah in Georgia, on the Savannah River, is another quite important seaport.

Florida, as you see on the map, is a long, narrow peninsula. We owe almost the whole of it to the industrious little coral animals; and they are still busy, day and night, at their slow but sure work, building up new reefs and islands along the coast. All the southern part is very flat,—so flat and low, that there are great marshes called *everglades*, where, since it is very warm, as well as moist, there is a thick growth of trees and plants that belong in tropical countries.

The first settlement on the continent of America was made at St. Augustine by the Spaniards. They were so delighted with the rich, bright plants everywhere, that they called the country *Florida*, or flowery.

MAP QUESTIONS.

Name the Atlantic States in order, beginning with the most northern.

Which are called New England?

Which are the Middle States?

Where is Cape Cod?

Where is Cape Sable?

What is said of North Carolina? Where is Charleston? Savannah? What is said of Florida? Why was it called Florida? What town did the Spaniards first build?

Where is Delaware Bay?

Where is Chesapeake Bay?

Where is Albemarle Sound?

Where is Connecticut River?

Where is Hudson River?

What river between Pennsylvania and New Jersey? Between Maryland and Virginia? Between Georgia and South Carolina?

Where is James River?

What lake east of New York? What ones north-west?

Mention the capitals of the New-England States.

Mention the capitals of the Middle States.

Where is New-York City?

What large city in the south-east of Pennsylvania?

On what river is the city of Washington?

What large city in Maryland?

Where is Richmond?

What large city in South Carolina?

Where is Savannah? St. Augustine?

LESSON XXX.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

As the Atlantic States became thickly settled, and people still came from the Old World, some of them began to make their way over the Alleghany Mountains to the country beyond. Some went because they liked the wild, lonely, hunter's life in the forests; others because they were eager for new adventures; and still more because they could get plenty of land for little or nothing. Often whole families, who did not mind a hard, rough life, would pack up all they had in one or two wagons, and set out for a long journey through pathless woods,—the men on horseback, the women and children in the wagons; camping out at night, cook-

LESSON XXX.—Why were the States beyond the Alleghanies settled? How did the first settlers travel?

ing and eating by a fire of logs and dry branches, until at last they chose a place for a home. As they generally chose a spot where the land was good and water plenty, other families soon settled near them; living at first in log-huts, clearing the land for corn-fields, and fighting more or less with the Indians. In this way, town after town grew up, roads were made, forests cut down, and States divided off throughout the great central valley, from the Alleghanies to beyond the Mississippi River.



THE GULF STATES.

The most southern States border on the Gulf of Mexico, which is as good as a seacoast. Beside Florida, which also borders on the Atlantic, there are Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. All these, together with Arkansas, just north of Louisiana, are cotton States. You can remember also that some of the finest cotton in the world is raised on the islands along the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, and is called Sea-Island cotton.

The cotton plants grow very large in the hot sun; and in the fall, when the brown burs burst open, the fields are white with the cotton, that

pops out in balls as big as one's fist. It is then picked, cleaned of its seeds, and packed hard in great bales. Many thousands of these bales are sent to England to be woven into cloth, beside what is woven here at home in the Northern States. In the South, the people are busy planting, and have few factories.

Alabama is one of the chief cotton-raising States. It is shipped from Mobile, a large city, on a bay of the same name, near the Gulf.



Cotton Plant.

How did towns grow up? Which are the Gulf States? What grows there? What is said of the cotton plants?

Where is the cotton sent? What is said of Alabama? Where is Mobile?

There are also large cotton plantations in Mississippi, but no very large towns; for in those States the climate is not very healthful, and many people do not care to live there.

In Louisiana there are large plantations, where thousands of hogsheads of sugar and molasses are made every season. Some of these are carried up the Mississippi and its branches, on steamboats, to the towns on the banks. The greater part, however, is sent to New Orleans, the largest city in the South. It is not far from the mouth of the Mississippi; and not only steamboats from the river, but ships from all parts of the world, go there. There are people enough to make a large city, in spite of the climate; but all, who can, go away for the summer months, on account of a terrible disease, called the yellow-fever.

There are many swamps and lakes in Louisiana, and the earth is thrown up in banks to keep off the water of the river. When one of these *levees*, as they are called, happens to be broken through, the water rushes in violently, and washes away every thing in its path.

This State once belonged to the French, who settled there in old times; and, though it is now one of the American States, there are many French families in New Orleans,—sometimes whole neighborhoods of them together; and this makes it a little different from our other cities.

Texas is a very large State. There are great numbers of cattle and wild horses on the prairies. Many farmers and cotton planters have settled in the State; but summer droughts are

frequent and severe, so that both men and cattle often suffer.

Galveston is the largest city.

MAP QUESTIONS.

What States border on the Gulf of Mexico? Which is farthest south-west? Where is Arkansas? What river runs through it? What State east of Alabama? West? In what State is the mouth of the Mississippi? Into what water does it flow? What large city near its mouth? Where is Mobile? Galveston? What group of large islands south-east of Florida? What small islands north of the West Indies? What river in the north of Alabama? What large river south-west of Texas? Name the capitals of the Gulf States.

LESSON XXXI.

THE INLAND STATES.

WE now have left, in the middle of the continent, the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas. These States are in one of the most beautiful countries in the world: some parts are hilly, and covered with noble forests; others level, with waving corn and clover fields. The eastern valleys are shut in by mountains, rising in the distance, dim and blue; and toward the western prairies the land spreads out smooth and wide. Everywhere large rivers and hundreds of little streams water the land. Large cities are rapidly growing up; and all over the tract, where, not many years ago, the wild Indian roamed, are scattered towns and villages; while fields of grain, large pastures, and orchards, cover the hunting grounds. This region is only partly cultivated,

What is said of Mississippi? What plantations in Louisiana? What becomes of the sugar? What is said of New Orleans? What are levees? What nation once owned Louisiana? What is said of Texas?

LESSON XXXI.—Give the names of the Inland States, and tell what is said of the country. What do other countries get from this region?

but already sends supplies of food all over the land, and to the crowded countries of the Old World. Beside the vast quantities of grain, a great many mules, horses, cows, sheep, and hogs are raised.

Tennessee and Kentucky, on the east side of the Mississippi, are much alike. They have no seacoast, no fishing, no vessels, except the steamboats on the rivers, and no factories; but they have very fine, rich farm land, beside plenty of coal and iron in the eastern part, where the mountains are. The people plant corn, wheat, tobacco, and some cotton, and have fine mules and horses.

Nashville, on the Cumberland River, is the capital of Tennessee, and Memphis is quite a large city on the Mississippi. Frankfort is the capital of Kentucky: but Louisville, on the Ohio River, is the largest city, and has much trade; for the railroad from the east to Nashville and Memphis passes through it, making a great deal of travel; and steamboats bring sugar, molasses, cotton, &c., from the Southern States up the Ohio, and exchange them for dry-goods from the north.

There are many caves in the soft limestone of this part of the country; and in Kentucky there is one so large, that it is called the Mammoth Cave. Many persons visit it, and go in several miles under the ground, being sometimes obliged to cross little streams in the cave. Torches are carried to give light, and the sparkling rocks which hang overhead glitter like icicles in the torchlight.

Ohio is one of the pleasantest and most

thickly peopled of the inland States. There are a great many hogs, horses, and sheep; and this is the great State for pork. Hundreds of thousands of hogs are killed at Cincinnati, and the meat packed in barrels and boxes to send to different places. Candles and lard are also made: even the hair of the hogs is put to use, and of their bristles all sorts of brushes are made.

Cincinnati is the largest city. It was for a long time the largest and most beautiful city of the Western States, and was called the "Queen of the West." It is on the Ohio River, just in the line of travel from the South to the North and East, and has a large trade.

Columbus is the capital; and Cleveland is a large city on Lake Erie, from which steamers start for Buffalo in New York.

Michigan lies right in among the great, beautiful, blue lakes. It reaches quite far north, where it is too cold for good farming land; but among the bare-looking rocks around Lake Superior are quantities of copper, which is very useful, and here are the richest copper mines in the world.

Detroit is the city through which trade with these copper lands is carried on.

Other inland States are Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, east of the Mississippi; and, on the other side, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas. These all have a great deal of beautiful prairie land, and raise quantities of grain. In several of them are large lead mines, beside coal and iron. There is a strange mountain in Missouri, of nearly pure iron.

Where are Tennessee and Kentucky? What do the people do in those States? What cities in Tennessee? What in Kentucky? What is said of caves? What is said of Ohio? What is said of Cincinnati? What other

cities are mentioned? Where is Michigan? What is found on the shores of Lake Superior? What is the chief city? What other States east of the Mississippi River? What States west? What of these States?

St. Louis on the Mississippi, and Chicago in Illinois, have grown very rapidly, and have become, of late, large, wealthy cities.

Minnesota and Kansas are new States, and are yet very thinly settled: but in a few years we shall learn of busy cities there also; for people are constantly leaving the crowded Eastern States to go west, where land is plenty and cheap. Nevada, just east of California, and, like it, rich in mines, has very lately become a State.

You can find the capitals of all these States on your map, and must remember that the capital of a State is not always its chief city, but is often selected because it can be easily reached from all parts of the State, though it may not have advantages for trade or manufactures.

MAP QUESTIONS.

What States touch the Mississippi? Which ones touch the Great Lakes? Which is the most northern State? Which States are north of the Ohio River? Which ones south? Of what river is the Ohio a branch? The Tennessee? The Cumberland? Where is Cincinnati? Louisville? Nashville? Memphis? St. Louis? Chicago? Detroit? Name the capitals of all the Inland States.

LESSON XXXII.

BEYOND THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

FOR a long time, the wild country toward these mountains was left to the Indians, and a few hardy hunters who followed deer and buffaloes; for it was rather dreary and unpromising. But by and by some of the hunters and straggling adventurers began to cross the Rocky

Mountains, and travel over the broad country which lay beyond; for these mountains are quite a distance from the Pacific. These men brought back tales, from time to time, of the wide valleys and table lands, the ridges of mountains, deep ravines, large rivers, and pleasant climate, on the other side of the mountains.

Occasionally some persons went to California or Oregon; but all at once it was found out that there was a great deal of gold in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and then there was a great rush to California. Men went from all parts of the world, making the long voyage round Cape Horn before there was a route across the Isthmus of Panama. Soon women and children followed, and nothing was heard of but gold and California. The city of San Francisco, on the Pacific coast, was built up in such wonderful haste, that it almost seems to have come to us as palaces come in fairy tales. Men hurried there from all the States; and, beside our own people, English, French, Germans, and even Chinese, went in crowds. Houses were built, streets laid out; and, before one could believe it possible, a large city stood all alone on the western coast, and steamships were sailing regularly over the Pacific Ocean.

Beside the gold, people found a very beautiful country, with lovely valleys, wild mountain ridges, and rivers large and small, rushing through ravines and over the rocks in waterfalls. Then, too, here are huge trees, and many kinds of plants growing much larger than ours do, and looking almost tropical; for the mild winds blowing over the Pacific make this region a great deal warmer than it is on the Atlantic coast the same distance north.

Where are St. Louis and Chicago? What is said of Minnesota and Kansas? What of Nevada? Where is the capital of a State usually found?

LESSON XXXII. — What of the country near the Rocky

Mountains? What lies beyond? Where was gold found? What happened then? What city was built? What is said of it? What kind of country is California?

Though some persons came back from the gold diggings disappointed, others staid, and more went, and are still going; so that many towns have been built, and California and Oregon made into States. Steamers now sail regularly between New York and Aspinwall, connecting, by a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, with steamers to San Francisco. These steamers carry out dry goods, groceries, and such things as are needed in California, and bring back gold. There has been also an overland route by which people went sometimes; but it was rather dangerous because of the Indians, and so they travelled in large companies, somewhat in the manner of caravans. A railroad has just been completed, making it easy now to get from California to the Atlantic States; and, by the new telegraph, the daily news of San Francisco can be known throughout the Eastern cities. Probably, before many years, there will be a ship canal across this isthmus, so that vessels can go from the Atlantic to the Pacific without making the long, dangerous voyage around Cape Horn. The whole world would be as much interested in a canal here, as it has lately been in the opening of the Suez Canal, which will save many long voyages around the Cape of Good Hope.

How do people get to California? How can we hear quickly from San Francisco? Where is the Coast Range of mountains? What is said of the country between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada? Where is the gold region of the Rocky Mountains?

West of the Sierra Nevada, in California, is another range of mountains, called the Coast Range.

Between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada there is a great highland valley or table land, containing a lake, called the Great Salt Lake, on the borders of which the Mormons live, of whom you may have heard. They have a religion and customs of their own, very different from those of other parts of our Union; and some people do not like to have this great Mormon settlement in the Territory of Utah.

The centre of the gold region of the Rocky Mountains is in Colorado, and you often hear now of Pike's Peak and Denver City. You will hear more and more every year of our new country of Alaska, and of all the great North-western Territories where miners and farmers are now at work.

MAP QUESTIONS.

What States west of the Mississippi? What Territories? How do the Rocky Mountains run? Where is the Sierra Nevada? The Coast Range? What States on the Pacific coast? What Territory north of Oregon? What new Territory still farther north? (See map of North America.) What large river flows west into the Pacific? Where is the Missouri River? Arkansas River? Where is San Francisco? What lies south of this part of our country? Where is Aspinwall? Panama?

What is said of the great Territories of the North-west?



GENERAL MAP QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW.

LESSON I.

WHAT are the names of the grand divisions of land?
 What are the names of the oceans?
 Which is the largest continent? The smallest?
 Which is the largest ocean? Between what lands is it?
 What oceans around the poles?
 What large gulfs and bays are made by the Pacific?
 What ones by the Atlantic? The Indian?
 What are the largest lakes in the world? Where?
 What large rivers in North America?
 What large rivers in South America?
 What are the chief rivers of Asia? Of Europe?
 Where is the Nile? The Niger?
 Where is the Thames? The Rhine?
 Into what sea does the Volga flow?
 What great mountain chains in each continent?
 What group of large islands belongs to Europe?
 What group south-east of Asia? South-east of North America?
 Where are the Sandwich Islands?
 Where is Greenland? Newfoundland? Australia?
 What large gulf south of the United States?
 What are the principal countries of Asia? Of Europe?
 What are the largest cities in North America?
 Mention some cities in Europe. In Asia.
 Which are the three northern grand divisions of land?
 What part of North America is hottest?
 What part of South America is hottest?
 What part of Africa?
 What part of Europe is coldest?
 Which grand divisions are partly in the torrid zone?
 What grand division east from North America? Which one west from Africa? South from Europe? East from Asia?
 What ocean must be crossed to get from the United States to England? From Africa to Australia?
 From Spain to Cuba? From France to New York?
 What oceans must be crossed in sailing from New York to the East Indies?

LESSON II.

NORTH AMERICA.

WHAT waters border upon, or bound, North America?
 What is the shape of this body of land?
 What gulfs and bays touching North America are made by the Atlantic Ocean? By the Pacific Ocean?
 Name the islands near North America.
 Name its mountain chains.
 What large country in the north-west lately bought of the Russians by the United States? (Alaska.)
 Where is Labrador? Where is Nova Scotia?
 Where is the Peninsula of Yucatan? Of California?
 Where is Cape Farewell? Cape Sable? Cape Cod?
 In what different zones does North America lie?
 What six different countries in North America?
 Where is British America? Greenland? Mexico?
 Where are the United States?
 What country north of the United States? South?
 What country south-east of Mexico?
 Of what water is Hudson's Bay a part?
 Where is Baffin's Bay? Where is Behring's Strait?
 Where is the Isthmus of Panama?
 What large river flows north into the Arctic Ocean?
 What one east from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic?
 What rivers along the Atlantic slope of the Alleghanies?
 What great river flows south into the Gulf of Mexico?
 What large branch of the Mississippi from the east?
 What three large branches from the west?
 Where is the Rio Grande? The Columbia?

LESSON III.

THE UNITED STATES.

WHAT five great lakes north of the United States?
 What gulf south?
 How are the Great Lakes connected with the ocean?

Which is the most northern of the States?
 Name the New-England States.
 Name all the Atlantic States.
 Name all the Inland States.
 What States on the Pacific?
 What States on the Gulf of Mexico?
 What rivers in the Atlantic States?
 What States does the Mississippi touch?
 What States do the branches of the Mississippi pass through?

Where is the city of Boston? New York? Philadelphia? Washington? Baltimore? Charleston? Mobile? New Orleans? Louisville? Cincinnati? Detroit? Buffalo? San Francisco? St. Louis? Chicago? Savannah? Memphis?

Name the capitals of the Atlantic States. Of the Pacific States. Of the Gulf States. Of the Inland States.
 Name the Territories of the United States.

How would a vessel go from New Orleans to Liverpool? What would it carry?

How would a vessel go from New York to Valparaiso? From Boston to Canton?

LESSON IV.

SOUTH AMERICA.

How is South America bounded?
 What islands on the north? What one south?
 What cape at the east point? What one at the south?
 What part of South America is hottest?
 Where is the Strait of Magellan?
 What three large rivers in South America?
 Where is the Orinoco? and how does it run?
 Where is the Amazon? and how does it run?
 Where is the La Plata? and how does it run?
 What mountains on the western coast? On the eastern? Which pass through the whole continent?
 Where are the selvas? The pampas? The llanos?
 Through what part does the equator pass?
 What States can you remember?
 What large country in the eastern part?
 Where is the city of Quito? Of Caraccas? Lima?
 Rio Janeiro? Buenos Ayres? Valparaiso?
 How would a ship go from Rio Janeiro to Boston? With what would it be loaded?
 In what direction is Australia from South America?
 Africa from South America?

LESSON V.

AFRICA.

How is Africa bounded?
 What gulf on the west? Where is the Strait of Babel-mandeb?
 What large island east?
 How is Africa joined with Asia?
 What large river in the north-east? Into what sea does it flow? Where is the River Niger?
 What mountains in Africa?
 What well-known cape at the southern point?
 What groups of islands on the north-west?
 Is Africa mostly hot, or cold? Why?
 What countries border on the Mediterranean Sea?
 What other sea touches Egypt?
 What great desert in Africa? Where is it?
 Where is Liberia?
 What grand division north of Africa?

LESSON VI.

EUROPE.

What ocean north of Europe? What one west?
 What water south? What land east?
 What gulfs and bays around the coast?
 What are some of the principal rivers?
 Where is the Seine? The Rhine? The Danube?
 The Volga? The Elbe? The Rhone?
 What islands in the Mediterranean Sea?
 What mountains in Europe? Where are the Alps?
 Where are the Ural Mountains? The Pyrenees?
 Where are England, Scotland, and Ireland?
 What is the largest country in Europe?
 Where is Italy? France? Spain? Greece? Turkey? Russia? Germany? Holland? Denmark?
 What water between France and England?
 What strait south of Spain?
 Which way is Italy from England? From Spain?
 What countries border on the Mediterranean Sea?
 What island south of Italy? What mountains in Italy?
 Where is the River Thames? The Shannon?
 Where is London? Edinburgh? Dublin?
 Where is Liverpool? Manchester?

What is the capital and largest city in France?
On what river is it? Where is Marseilles? Bordeaux?

Where is Rome? Naples? Venice?

What is the capital of Spain? Of Portugal?

What rivers in Spain?

Where is Brussels? Berlin? Amsterdam? Stockholm? Copenhagen?

Where is St. Petersburg? Where is Moscow?

Where is Constantinople? Athens?

What mountains between Norway and Sweden?

Where is the Baltic Sea? The North Sea?

How would a ship go from Liverpool to Calcutta?
What would it carry? What would it bring back?

LESSON VII.

ASIA.

What ocean north of Asia? What one east?

What ocean south? What grand division west?

What gulfs and bays around the coast?

What three rivers flow north into the Arctic Ocean?

What three flow east into the Pacific?

Where is the Ganges? Where are the Tigris and Euphrates?

What mountains in the southern part of Asia?

Where are the Altai Mountains? The Ural Mountains? Name the other mountain chains.

In what direction do the long chains run?

What country in the north of Asia? Where is China?

Where is India? Where is Arabia? Persia?

Where is Palestine?

What sea west of Arabia?

With what country in Africa does Arabia join?

What group of large islands east of Asia?

What large group south-east? What island south of India?

Where is Siberia? What country in Europe does it join?

What parts of Asia are desert?

Where is Tartary?

Where are the cities of Pekin, Canton, and Nankin?

What is the largest city in India?

Where are the diamond mines of Golconda?

Where is Jerusalem? Damascus? Bagdad?

Where is the Aral Sea? The Black Sea? The Caspian?

Which way is Jerusalem from England?

What island-continent south-east of Asia?

What ocean west of Australia? What one east?

What ocean south of Australia?

Are there many bays and gulfs around the coast?

What groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean?

Through what oceans must one sail to go from England to Australia?

How would a ship go from New York to Canton?
What would it carry, and bring back?

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